

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)
Mr. Crofts is instructed to advertise the following shares for sale (all calls paid), at the prices affixed, net—
50 Prosper United, 15s. 6d.
100 Dale (Lead), 21s. 3d.
40 Pendean Con., £5 11s. 6d.
20 West Polmar, 23s. 6d.
20 Cumberland Black Lead (fully paid up), £5.
35 Birch Tor and Vithler, £2 1/2.
50 Wheal Moyle, £2 1/2.
50 Camborne Vean (improving), £2 3s. 6d.
3 Bryn Gwlog, £3 1/2.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—10 Ashburton United, £14 1/2; 10 Arthur, 13s. 6d.; 20 Bottle Hill, 15s. 6d.; 50 Brea Consols, 22s.; 5 Creake, £3; 50 Birch Tor, 13s. 6d.; 25 Cuddra, 50 Great Brigan, 30s.; 5 Craddock Moor, £25 1/2; 25 East Russell, £3; 30 Great Retallack, 25s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, £12 1/2; 20 Great Moelwyn (25s. paid), 20s.; 5 Gonnarna, £2 1/2; 25 Nangles, £2 1/2; 20 North Downs, £2 1/2; 50 North Hallenbeagle (£1 paid), 25s. 6d.; 50 North Minera (£1 paid), 33s.; 10 Penhale Moor, £4; 75 Ribden (£1 paid), 5s. 6d.; 10 South Wheal Kitty, 35s.; 30 Silver Bank, 10s.; 25 Sigford Consols, 11s.; 5 Trelawny, £15 1/2; 10 Trumpet United, 12s. 6d.; 5 Wheal Damsel, £17 1/2; 20 Wheal Anne, 25s.; 20 Wheal Ludcott, £3 1/2; 25 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 6s. 6d.; 100 Vale of Towry, 1s. 6d.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

PETER WATSON has the UNDERMENTIONED SHARES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, subject to a charge of 1 1/2 per cent:—
5 Bryn Gwlog, £35 1/2.
65 Bedford Consols, 3s. 6d.
50 New Frances, 12s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £39 1/2.
2 Rosewarne United, £24.
25 Rosewell Hill and Ransom, £1 6s. 6d.
25 Lady Bertha, 23s. 9d.
25 Herward United (an offer wanted).
25 Budnick Consols, 21s.
2 Ding Dong, £10 1/2.
25 Cardigan Con. (an offer wanted).
10 Nantow and Penrhyn (an offer wanted).
25 Trelawny, 9s. 6d.
30 North Lacey (an offer wanted).
100 East Grenville, 45s. 6d.
100 Garryn, 14s.
25 Tamar Consols, £1 1/2.
25 Redmoor, 3s.
25 North Robert, 13s. 6d.
50 North Minera, 31s. 6d.
2 Providence, £39.
25 Fedn-an-drea, 20s.
5 North Frances, £4.
10 Grylls, £2 1/2.
60 Trefillick (good offer wanted).
50 Wheal Unity, 13s. 9d.
75 East Cardigan, £27 1/2.
1 West Sharp Tor, £37.
3 Stray Park, £36.
5 Camborne Vean, 36s. 6d.
25 Gawn, 5s. 3d.
1 South Basset, £14.
25 Wheal Arthur, 13s. 9d.
50 South Condurrow, 14s.
50 West Polmar, 21s. 6d.
30 Wheal Crebor, 9s. 6d.
20 Tolvaaden, 17s.
3 Wendron, £20.
10 Trecrom, £3.
10 W. Grenville, £2 8s. 6d.
2 North Croft, £7 1/2.
5 Gardina, £3 1/2.
10 Sorridge, 9s.

MINES, RAILWAYS, BANK, STEAM SHIP, AND INSURANCE SHARES BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED.—CAPITALISTS who SEEK SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices of the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, together with the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. MINES are a wider range for profits than any other public securities, and pay dividends bi-monthly, varying from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 to 500 per cent. The undersigned devotes special attention to the above, and affords every information to capitalists, and effects purchases or sales upon the best possible terms. **MR. LEAN, Stock and Share Dealer.**
4, Cashion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bankers: Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Mansion House-street.

MR. LEAN will REMOVE to 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, on the 24th JUNE.

MR. LEAN is a BUYER OF SPEARNE MOOR SHARES, at £35 ex div.—4, Cashion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MINES IN CARDIGANSHIRE.
MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, HAS SPECIAL BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN BRYNAMBOR AND WEST LISBURN MINES, situated in the above rich mining country.

MR. WM. BROWNE, Jun., 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, recommends for investment:—
2 Cook's Kitchen, £32 1/2.
5 East Carn Brea, £25 1/2.
5 Great Fortune, £14.
2 Herodfoot, £42.
2 Margaret, £21.
100 North Downs, £4 1/2.
100 New Crow Hill, £1 1/2.
1 North Roskear, £19 1/2.
1 Providence, £42.
50 So. Condurrow, £16.
5 West Basset, £18 1/2.
1 Trelawny, 15s.
2 Wendron Consols, £21.
5 West Cardigan, £29.
5 West Frances, £19.
5 West Basset, £18 1/2.
FOR POSITIVE SALE:—5 West Fowey, £4 1/2; 4 Bryntall, £3.
Any enquiries answered as to these or any other stock.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bedford Consols, 3s. 6d.
Birch Tor & Vithler, £2 1/2.
Castock, 8s. 6d.
East Cardigan, £28.
East Russell, £4 1/2.
E. Devon Consols, £23 1/2.
E. Grenville, £2 6s. 6d.
Gawton United, 7s.
Great Marthia, 15s.
And is a BUYER of—
Cook's Kitchen.
Devon Great Consols.
An OFFER WANTED for—
So. Cardigan Wh. Hooper.
Sigford Consols.
Tregulrow.
New Wb. Seton, £59.
New Wh. Exmouth, 6s.
North Robert, 14s.
North Trelawny, 3s. 6d.
North Downs, £4 1/2.
Okel Tor, 35s.
Pelyn Wood, 3s.
Providence, £40 1/2.
East Devon Consols.
New Birch Tor & Vithler.
Sortridge Consols.
Wheal Arthur.
Vale of Towry, 6s.
Wheal Edward, £2 3s. 9d.
Wheal Norris, £1 8s.
Wheal Unity, 20s. 6d.
Wheal Arthur, 13s. 3d.
Wheal Moyle, £2 1/2.
Wheal Harriet, 37s. 6d.
West Polmar, 21s. 6d.
West Wendron, 12s. 6d.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE at net prices the following shares:—1 West Cardigan, 50 East Grenville, 45s.; 50 North Minera, 25 Great South Toigus, £4 1/2; 5 Par Consols, £9 1/2; 2 East Basset, £39 1/2; 25 Great Wheal Bury, 50 East Devon Consols; 5 West Bryn Gwlog, £25; 50 Dale, 19s.; 50 East Rosewarne, 30s.; 90 Great Cardigan, 10s.; 60 Great Retallack, 26s. 6d.; 60 Wheal Unity, 19s. 9d.; 40 Great Wheal Marthia, 18s.; 2 Herodfoot, £40 1/2; 2 South Toigus, 30s.; 20 Tolarne; 50 Tamar Consols; 3 Bryn Gwlog, £38; 2 West Damsel; 60 West Tolcarne, 14s.; 2 South Wheal Frances, £137 1/2; 3 Wheal Damsel; 100 Worthing, 15s.; 10 North Croft, £7 1/2; 5 North Trekerby, £24; 5 South Bryn Gwlog, £15 1/2; 5 Billins, £19; 50 Wheal Grenville, £23; 3 Rosewarne United; 4 Cook's Kitchen, £21; 1 Devon Great Consols; 30 Buller and Basset; 3 Brynford Hall; 30 Gonnarna, £2 3s.; 50 Mendip Hills, £2; 50 Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d.; 20 North Hall, £4 1/2; 15 Tincroft, £5 14s.; 50 South Cardigan Wheal Hooper, 12s. 9d.; 5 Silver Lake, £16 1/2; 25 Creake, £24 1/2; 75 Wheal Arthur, 13s. 3d.; 100 North Nant-y-Mwyn; 5 Wheal Mary Ann, £12 1/2; 5 Great Wheal Fortune; 20 Wheal Ludcott; 10 Wheal Harrie; 5 Pentre Lygan, £15; 10 Long Rake, £11; 30 Wheal Harriet; 70 Lady Ellen, 7s. 6d.; 5 Stray Park, £35 1/2; 20 Pendean, £25 1/2.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS EFFECTED IN THE FUNDS, BANKS, INSURANCE, MINES, AND RAILWAYS, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 8, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Country and foreign communications, also telegraphic messages, promptly attended to; dividends, &c., on Government and other stocks collected; and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted.

Mining investment affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable security, paying from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. Dividends are paid quarterly, free from risk, and exempt from heavy responsibilities, such as banking, &c.

Messrs. FULLER and Co., being in daily communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information as to the future prospects of the principal mines in the kingdom.
Progressive Mine Shares frequently advance from 1 to 500 per cent. in a judicious selection of which cannot fail to repay all who invest, and of becoming permanently profitable. Information obtained and advice given, either personally or by letter, as to sound legitimate investment.—Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 6s. per copy.
Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—
25 Bottle Hill, 15s. 6d.
Buller and Bertha (offer wanted).
10 Camborne Vean, £2 1/2.
5 Cardigan Consols, £3.
50 Carn Camborne, £1.
50 East Grenville, 47s. 6d.
25 East Rosewarne, 28s. 9d.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
15 Alfred Cons., £1 18s. 9d.
2 Brynford Hall, £19 1/2.
5 Bryn Gwlog, £35 1/2.
10 Bryntall.
3 Billins, £18 1/2.
1 Buller, £10s.
2 Basset, £39s.
20 Buller & Basset, 5s. 6d.
20 Bottle Hill, 15s.
1 Carn Brea, £28 1/2.
1 Cobbe, £40 1/2.
20 Cefn Cileon.
30 Central Minera, 21s. 9d.
2 Copper Hill, £29 1/2.
5 Craddock Moor, £25.
20 Camborne Vean, 36s. 6d.
30 Carn Camborne, 20s.
5 Cardigan Consols, £25 1/2.
4 Crookhaven.
60 Dale, 20s. 9d.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £38 1/2.
60 Dolcoath United.
1 Ding Dong, £10.
20 Drake Wallis, 10s.
15 East Russell.
10 East Carn Brea, £8.
20 East Budnick, 8s. 6d.
1 East Basset, £28.
20 East Grenville, £24 1/2.
5 East Cardigan, £27 1/2.
1 Gawn, £10s.
40 Great Alfred, 10s. 9d.
5 Gonnarna, £2 3s. 9d.
40 Gt. Wh. Marthia, 17s. 6d.
10 Gt. South Toigus, £2 1/2.
50 Great Moelwyn, 17s.
15 Great Tregone, 5s.
20 Great Wheal Vor.
20 Great Retallack, 26s. 6d.
1 Herodfoot, £40 1/2.
1 Herward, £17 1/2.
15 Hings. Down, £2 2s. 6d.
1 Kitty (Lelant), £29 1/2.
And is a BUYER of 300 West South Cardigan, 200 Dale, 5 North Roskear, 100 North Minera, 5 West Bryn Gwlog, and Carn Camborne, 19s. 9d.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, June 7, 1861.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to advise the public generally in the selection of good mining property, either for investment with regard to receiving dividends or for speculation, and will endeavour in his selection to avoid all concerns of a doubtful character. From frequent visits into the principal mining districts, and his extensive correspondence with agents of the most undoubted reputation, Mr. EDWARD COOKE hopes to be enabled to make mining investment profitable to those who may favour him with their confidence.
The following SHARES FOR SALE, at net prices:—
1 Wheal Basset, £39.
5 East Cardigan, £25 1/2.
5 East Valley, £25 1/2.
1 West Cardigan, £28.
2 Trelawny, £16.
50 Wheal Unity, £1 2s.
25 East Grenville, £23.
50 N. Wh. Frances, 13s. 6d.
15 Rose & Herland, £31.
50 Polgar, 8s. 6d.
1 Bryn Gwlog, £35.
15 Emily Henrietta, £14.
10 Rosewell Hill, 31s. 6d.
25 East Grenville, £23.
50 N. Wh. Frances, 13s. 6d.
15 Rose & Herland, £31.
50 Polgar, 8s. 6d.
1 Bryn Gwlog, £35.
15 Emily Henrietta, £14.
10 Rosewell Hill, 31s. 6d.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,
Offers the undermentioned shares FOR SALE, free of commission:—
200 East Grenville, 45s. 6d.
20 Wheal Grylls, £3 1/2.
50 Wheal Wry, 21s.
3 Stray Park, £35 1/2.
2 Trelawny, £15 1/2.
100 Worthing, 15s. 3d.
1 Old Toigus, £10.
25 East Grenville, £23.
50 N. Wh. Frances, 13s. 6d.
15 Rose & Herland, £31.
50 Polgar, 8s. 6d.
1 Bryn Gwlog, £35.
15 Emily Henrietta, £14.
10 Rosewell Hill, 31s. 6d.
25 East Grenville, £23.
50 N. Wh. Frances, 13s. 6d.
15 Rose & Herland, £31.
50 Polgar, 8s. 6d.
1 Bryn Gwlog, £35.
15 Emily Henrietta, £14.
10 Rosewell Hill, 31s. 6d.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2 1/2 per cent.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices of every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
FOR SALE:—
5 East Cardigan, £28 1/2.
50 East Grenville, 45s.
10 East Russell, £4 1/2.
20 Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d.
1 Rosewarne United, £23.
5 East Trelawny, £23 1/2.
50 Gawn (offer wanted).
10 Marke Valley, £29 1/2.
1 Seton, £7.
2 Stray Park, £38.
50 Sortridge, 10s.
50 Crebor, 11s. 6d.
1 Seton, £7.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.
MR. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices, and has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

MR. BATTERS for some time past has been studying the North Wales lead mining district, and periodically inspects its most important mines, and is at all times in correspondence with the most intelligent agents in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and will be happy to advise with his correspondents as to investments in these important districts.

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER or SELLER in most of the leading mines in Cornwall and in the Principality, and has FOR SALE 50 East Grenville, 2 Bryn Gwlog, 20 East Cardigan, 6 Cook's Kitchen, 1 West Bryn Gwlog, 100 North Minera, 5 Billins, 20 Marke Valley, and 100 Great Marthia, at market prices, free of commission, and confidently recommends the selection as likely to prove very profitable.

LONG RAKE.—The engine went to work yesterday, and the water will be out of the mine in a few days. It is not too much too much to anticipate that this mine will speedily rival Bryn Gwlog. The machinery is ample, and the cash balance to credit for future working is £1000. The management is confided to Mr. W. J. Dunsford, of Adam's-court.

Shares may be had in this first-class investment by applying to Mr. BATTERS, 5, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, on or before Thursday next.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
MR. THOMAS is at all times prepared to buy or sell shares in North Minera Mine, and strongly recommends his friends who intend purchasing to do so at once.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
The following shares have been placed in the hands of Mr. THOMAS FOR SALE; and such stock not having a daily market quotation, Mr. THOMAS would be glad to treat with anyone wishing to purchase any part thereof:—25 Silver Valley, 2 St. Aubyn and Grylls, 50 Wheal Rose, 11 West Alfred Consols, 150 North Downs and Wheal Rose, 4 Trebarvah, 10 East Margaret, 12 East Trefusis, 1 Deep Level (Lead, Halkin), 5 Wh. Trefusis.

MR. H. B. RYE strongly recommends the following mines at their present low quotations, feeling assured they will soon do good service, and unlike the "trash" commonly recommended and dealt in by the Mining Market:—
Botallack. Wheal Seton, £75. United Mines, £40.
Cook's Kitchen, £31 1/2. Wheal Mary Ann. Wheal Trelawny, £15 1/2.
Great Wh. Fortune, £14. Alfred Consols, £23 1/2. Bryntall, £4.
Levant. Cargill, £17 1/2. Camborne Vean, £2 1/2.
North Grambler, £7 1/2. Condurow. Crowlwin, 15s.
Rosewarne United, £25. Copper Hill, £100. East Trefusis, £3 1/2.
Tincroft, £5 1/2. Ding Dong, £12. Trevelth, £4 1/2.
Wheal Buller, £11 1/2. Grambler, £18. West Stray Park, £6.
Wheal Clifford, £190. North Roskear, £21. Wheal Unity, £4.
Wh. Kitty (Lelant), £10 1/2. South Basset, £16. Wheal Unity, £3 1/2.
77, Old Broad-street, E.C.

JOHN R. PIKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,
3, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
MR. PIKE directs the attention of capitalists and speculators to his General Statement, which appears in the tenth page of this day's Journal.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, 2 1/2 per cent. on smaller sums.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1 1/2 per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER, SHAREBROKER, &c. (from Cornwall).
J. S. PHILLIPS continues to advise capitalists at "share of profits, or fee." Particulars and names of six dividend and six progressive mines on application. Reports on the mines of each district, from the best local authorities. Valuations, estimates, specifications, and drawings for mining and other machinery executed.—12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. SYKES, LEAK, STAFFORDSHIRE
will be most happy to give reliable information upon the real position of Dale Mine, he having been favoured with a report from a disinterested agent.
FOR SALE:—30 Ribden, 10s.; 100 Fowey and Par; 26 Dale, £1 1/2; 20 ditto, £1 1/2.
WANTED:—Any number of Dale, at £1.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—FOR SALE, TWENTY
SHARES, at 12s. 6d. per share, calls paid.—Address, "A. B. Q., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—N.B. No answer will be returned except to a responsible person, giving a suitable reference.

FOR SALE:—1 Cargill, £15; 10 Kitty (Lelant), £2; 10 Trecrom, £2 1/2; 2 Trelawny, £15; 2 Margaret, £48; 3 Basset, £39; 4 West Cardigan, £55; 2 Wheal Damsel, £10; 3 Brynford Hall, £12 1/2; 2 East Basset, £25; 60 Great South Toigus; 25 Stithney and Carmel, £2 1/2, all per share. No reasonable offer will be refused for 50 Wheal Unity, 25 Bottle Hill, 50 East Grenville, 50 Redmoor, 50 West Polmar, 25 East Russell, 25 Arthur.—Address, by letter only, MR. HAMMERSLEY, 15 Charing Cross, W.

FOR SALE, THIRTY SHARES IN GUNNIS LAKE
(CHITERS) MINE, now making regular returns of ore. Last sale (21st March), 17s. 6d. Mr. £1201. Now sampling 165 tons.—Apply to "M. E., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE AND THOMAS PRICE
UNDERTAKE ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, AND MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.—British Mines are the most profitable, when carefully and judiciously selected. For permanent investment, paying regular bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, I recommend the purchase of shares in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.
Carn Brea, £20. East Cardigan, £27 1/2. Marke Valley, £29 1/2.
Devon Consols, £35s. South Cardigan, £317 1/2. West Seton, £27s.
East Basset, £29s. Botallack, £180. Wheal Clifford, £187 1/2.
There are several mines which have paid large dividends, and shares some time since realised very high prices. A few of these mines are improving, have splendid prospects, and will no doubt pay dividends again, besides shares advancing three times the present price within a year, viz:—

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.
Rosewarne Utd., £23 1/2. North Trekerby, £23 1/2. United Mines, £35.
Gramb. & St. Aubyn, £16. Wheal Seton, £55. Rose & Herland, £31.
North Roskear, £21. Ding Dong, £11. Copper Hill, £25.
Progressive mines, carefully selected, pay far better than dividend mines. Improvements always cause a good rise in price, and frequently many hundreds per cent. a few months after purchase. I have selected the following, feeling assured not one will fail to prove profitable, if bought at present prices:—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.
Bryn Gwlog, £36. New Seton, £55. Stray Park, £36.
Cook's Kitchen, £31 1/2. North Trekerby, £23 1/2. Wheal Grenville, £39.
Crane, £2 1/2. South Basset, £13 1/2. Wheal Unity, £4.
East Carn Brea, £7 1/2. South Carn Brea, £3 1/2. Wheal Unity, £3 1/2.
There are many other mines worth attention, where shares are safe for a great rise in price, and no doubt dividends will eventually be paid. I recommend the purchase of shares at present prices in the following:—

Charlotte United, 17s. 6d. Merilyn, 15s. West Stray Park, £5 1/2.
Dev. United (£1 pd.), 20s. New Frances, 12s. Wheal Crebor, 9s. 6d.
East Rosewarne, £1 1/2. Rosewell Hill, £1 1/2. Wheal Arthur, 14s.
East Russell, £4. South Condurrow, 12s. Wheal Harriet, 39s.
Great Cardigan, 12s. Treloweth, £4. Wheal Harrie, £3 1/2.
Great Retallack, 25s. Trecrook, £7 1/2. Wheal Unity, 23s.
Lady Bertha, 23s. Trecrom, £2. Wornas Downs, £3.

SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD at net prices, for cash only.
P.S.—NO ACCOUNT BUSINESS TRANSACTED WITHOUT GOOD SECURITY.

H. GOULD SHARP has attached prices to the above with a view of giving the lowest quotations at which shares can be bought. It is not his intention to offer shares at fixed prices.

NOTICE.—A LARGE PLAN, showing SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND WORKINGS OF A MINE, forwarded post free on receipt of 24 stamps. This is useful.
HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

MR. N. P. BURGH, ENGINEER, 235, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S., having had considerable experience in marine, mining, and general engineering, is PREPARED TO SUPPLY PARTIES REQUIRING DRAWINGS, ESTIMATES, &c., WITH ACCURACY, at the shortest notice. Being a practical engineer, MR. BURGH can with confidence UNDERTAKE TO INSPECT AND VALUE ENGINES AND MACHINERY, with care and truth.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM,
MANUFACTURERS OF BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, IS NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopgate-street Within, London, E.C.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

Original Correspondence.

SURVEYING IN MINES.

SIR,—I did not intend saying more on the subject of errors in mineral surveying, arising from the aberrations of the magnetic needle caused by local attraction, until after Thursday next, as I have engaged to make experiments with several surveying instruments in a coal mine on that day, with a view to ascertain, so far as may be practicable, the extent to which magnetic needles are influenced by iron (malleable and cast) at various distances, and with the iron placed in several relative positions to that of the instrument. I disclaim everything in the shape of discovery or originality in what I have hitherto said or written on this subject, as I am perfectly aware that a knowledge of errors in mineral surveying arising from the proximity to the needle of magnetic or magnetised substances is older than mineral surveying itself by the use of the magnetic meridian. I am glad to find that the attention of practical surveyors has again been drawn to the subject in a public way, and my only desire is that they may give the mining public the advantage of their experience in the matter by recording the many circumstances under which they may have noticed the needle to deviate from the ordinary magnetic line. I say again, as appears, from my private correspondence with an eminent mineral surveyor, that several valuable communications were made to the *Mining Journal* on this subject about two years ago. The information given by "Local Attraction," in his letter in last week's *Journal*, is of great practical value and utility, and I trust that the subject shall speedily have been sufficiently "ventilated" to induce "Local Attraction's" promised "explanation of his notions."

Hundreds of mine surveys, sufficiently accurate for the purposes required, have been and are being made by the use of the needle. I could cite instances where long drivages have been conducted to within a few inches of the point aimed at—every surveyor will be conversant with such examples; on the other hand, I have never yet met with a surveyor of anything like average experience but who has had his perplexities and puzzles with the "wonderful needle." If tramways are to be torn up, and surveys repeated several times over to ensure accuracy in a surveying when the needle is used, and if accuracy can be made a certainty without repetitions by using the theodolite, then I think Mr. Rickard must be right about the expedition of the respective methods. I, however, agree with Mr. Gardner as to the use of the magnetic needle being less troublesome to the surveyor than is the double-plated instrument with vernier, and much more ground can be got over in a day by using the former than by the use of the latter; but accuracy in such matters cannot be sacrificed for expedition.

In surveying without using the needle two or three tripods should be used, with lamps to put on the place of the instrument, so that this will incur some additional expense, as well as additional work, yet any such objections can have no weight where accuracy, and consequent safety against loss of life and property, is concerned. I would, however, add that my purpose in writing these letters and in investigating the subject of magnetic attraction is not so much to discuss the comparative merits of different modes of surveying, as it is to bring out and permanently record the various causes of error to be guarded against in using the magnetic needle. I am not warning "Local Attractions" against anything so well known as the magnetic properties of iron, but I am convinced that no one using the needle in mine surveys can be too well acquainted with or over-warned against "Local Attractions." I should advise the *nota bene* of Coalbridge to give us some of the observations which must have been made by him during his 20 years' practice in surveying, instead of the silly invective contained in his letter in last week's *Journal*. MARK FRYAR.

School of Mines, Andersonian University, Glasgow, June 3.

UNDERGROUND SURVEYING—MAGNETIC ATTRACTION.

SIR,—Having seen in the *Journal* some remarks respecting the use of the magnetic needle in mine surveys, allow me, through the same medium, to offer some suggestions in using the plain Miner's Dial, by which a tolerably accurate survey can be made, notwithstanding the presence of iron. The plan I adopt with the plain dial is to commence my first draft somewhere free from iron; for this I usually take the end of the level, where the rails are generally a sufficient distance from the end as to cause no attraction. Having seen that all the tools and iron are removed, I take my first draft from end towards the shaft at some convenient station where I can fix the dial exactly on the same spot (I find two sets of stands for the dial convenient for this purpose, as you can alternately set the candle on one pair, and then remove the dial to the other to take the back sight). Having left a candle where I removed the dial from, I take my back sight, the needle should now stand on the same degree if there is no attraction; if it does not, I note down on what degree it does stand, and then proceed for my second draft. If I am dialling on an easterly and westerly course, my second will be so many degrees northing or southing from the last. You have now ascertained the bearing of your second draft, you find the third in like manner by the second, and so on to the end of your dialling; by this mode you see at every draft what attraction there is, and at any time, by taking up a set of rails, or when you can get into a cross-cut, or any place out of the way of iron, you can ascertain whether what you have done is correct or not. I know you cannot make the dispatch as in the ordinary way, but to be correct is the object, and to have at any time you please an opportunity of checking what you have done gives confidence and satisfaction, and I find I can accomplish a good day's work on this principle. I have had nearly twenty years' experience in dialling and surveying, and have had many heavy undertakings depending on the accuracy of my dialling. I frequently find the attraction on a railroad from 2° to 10°, and have often returned to my last station, considering I had made a mistake of 10° in reading the dial, when the attraction has been so great; consequently, we see the uselessness of dialling over a railroad in the ordinary way. Where great accuracy is required, and you have a great many drafts to take, it is absolutely necessary that you should have an instrument with the vernier scale, as you cannot read the degrees sufficiently nice without it to bring a repeated dialling to a point. W. G., Mine Surveyor.

Calstock, June 4.

MINE SURVEYING—THEODOLITE v. COMPASS.

SIR,—Will you allow a practical man to give an opinion on this case? Although it is possible to make a survey underground without the use of the magnetic needle, I believe it will be generally held true that all underground surveys depend upon the accuracy of the magnetic meridian. A surface plan may be made from a survey made by theodolite or any other means; but if underground operations are to be put upon it, a magnetic meridian must be drawn through the plan at the point where the survey starts from. This line is raised by ascertaining the bearing between any two points on the surface marked upon the plan, and of course the whole underground survey depends upon the accuracy of this bearing, and upon the accuracy of the position of these two points on the plan. If the bearings in a surface survey are made with the compass, every bearing is a check upon another.

An underground survey seldom extends a mile without a check from a surface point, and the mining compass will come within three yards in that distance; it is, therefore, the simplest and most accurate instrument yet known for general use underground. No one would think of using anything else under ordinary circumstances. It should be made simply a compass for a magnetic needle 6 in. long, with single eights, and legs 24 in. long, without any vernier, or anything of the theodolite kind. Mule compasses are neither good compasses nor good theodolites, and are to be avoided. When I want to use a theodolite I get a good one; when I want to use a magnetic needle I get a good compass, as light as possible, but still compact and firm. By the way, I heard a suggestion the other day which is worthy of note—namely, that surveying instruments should be made of the new metal, aluminium, which is only one-third the weight of brass, and equally strong.

As regards attraction, malleable iron attracts the needle more readily than cast iron, and both attract in proportion to their weight. A single line of malleable iron rails, 14 lbs. to the yard, will attract the needle, unless the compass is 4 ft. above it; it will be attracted at 6 ft. by a bar of the same weight on the same level. A line of cast-iron rails, 30 lbs. per yard, will not attract the needle if placed 2 feet above them, or 6 feet on the same level; but if the rails are 70 or 80 lbs. per yard they will attract 30 yards, or 12 ft. vertically. The safest place is to get as far away as possible; but failing this, plant in the middle, and take short sets of 100 links at a time. Suppose A, B, C, D, and E points on a line where I had reason to suspect attraction; I would set at B, and look to A and C. Again, I would plant at C, and look to B and D; and planting at D, look to C and E, instead of, in the ordinary way, planting at B for B A,

B C, and at D for C D, D E. If I found any great discrepancy, I would cause a portion of the rails—say, 60 or 70 yards—as much as get two long views free from attraction; take this carefully, both with the compass and theodolite, using the theodolite as far as I suspected variation, and then resume the compass, because in my experience I could do the work fully twice as quick and more accurate with the one than the other.

I always take a bearing between two known points on the surface, a good distance apart, with the same compass with which the underground survey is made. I find different compasses have different meridians; I fancy it may be owing to the divisions. I like in a nice point to make both the underground and surface survey with the same compass and at about the same time of day. It is much safer to make the surface survey with the compass than with the theodolite, within the limit above noted.

On my mineral plans I like to have a scale made from east to west and north to south, through from side to side, so that if the paper shrinks so does the scale. I have known instances of errors made by plotting the underground surveys with a half inch ivory scale on a plan which had once been half an inch, but is now much less, perhaps 30 links in 20 chains.

A MINERAL SURVEYOR.

P.S.—I cannot understand Mr. Rickard. It is just as simple work plotting a theodolite as a compass survey; the one takes precisely the same time as the other, not more.

ON THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF COAL.

SIR,—In last week's *Journal* I noticed a report of the interesting meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, held at Newport, and I felt much interested in that particular part which treated on the "Economic Value of Coal." This has been a subject too lightly thought of by almost all connected with the iron trade, but it is one of vast importance, and deserving the serious consideration of every maker of pig-iron. The subject of economising of fuel in this first great process has occupied much of my time and attention, and having had a long experience in the smelting process gives me a confidence in that department, and of my method of saving a large quantity of it in this first production.

I respectfully wish (in this case) to confine my observations to the value of small coal, or slack, and venture to reply to Mr. Bassett's sensible remark, "That it would be a great boon if there were some economical mode of raising the small." But, he continues, "there was no market for it." Now, Sir, if a market can be found, and a very large portion of it can be used in the blast-furnace instead of large coal, I cannot think any ironmaster would so far sacrifice his own interest as not to avail himself of the means of carrying out this great object.

Had I known of the intended meeting I would have sent a copy of my specification, showing how easily this can be accomplished by my patented apparatus, which is so simple that any gentleman connected with blast-furnaces cannot fail to comprehend at a glance, and in a few moments to appreciate; it is also so inexpensive that a nominal sum will put it into action in a fortnight or three weeks.

This apparatus will work up a large quantity of small coal, or slack, and all the brays from the cokes with nearly, if not quite, to the same advantage of large coal and coke, thereby effecting a great saving to every furnace to which it may be applied.

I do not wish to trespass too much upon your valuable time, but for the guidance of any gentleman in or out of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, I beg to say that every particular in reference to my patent process may be obtained at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, by forwarding 1s. for "Broad's specification No. 1759, 1860."

Handsworth, June 3.

J. BROAD.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

SIR,—Having observed an article headed "Central India Coal" in some of the papers, which stated that Nerbudda coal was unfit for coking purposes, I should feel obliged by your inserting the following extract of a letter from Mr. Haines to the Bombay Government, and a tabular statement showing what he had proved the respective qualities of Australian, Nerbudda, and other coal to be; also an extract from the report of Mr. Jacob, geologist to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway Company.

TABLE.

Description or locality of coal.	Specific gravity in lumps.	Per cent.					
		Coke.	Coke after deducting ash.	Volatiles matter.	Volatiles matter after deducting ash.	Ash.	Sulphur.
Australia.....	1.312	68.27	58.89	31.73	40.11	8.38	.50
Nerbudda Valley....	1.440	66.53	48.04	33.37	51.46	18.09	.60
Nagpore.....	1.417	76.00	57.27	24.00	42.78	18.73	.34
Wales (Steam Coal).							
From.....	1.275	62.5	..	37.5	..	1.25	.38
To.....	1.350	58.1	..	11.9	..	6.94	5.57
Average.....	1.31	60.0	..	20.0	..	3	1.25
Scotland.							
From.....	1.200	49.30	..	50.70	..	..	.38
To.....	1.316	59.15	..	40.85	..	..	1.57
Average.....	1.26	54.00	..	46.00	..	..	1.1
Newcastle.							
From.....	1.23	62.7	..	37.3	..	..	.06
To.....	1.31	72.3	..	27.7	..	..	1.85
Average.....	1.28	66.0	..	34.0	..	..	1.00

With reference to the Nerbudda coal, Mr. Arthur A. Jacob reports:—"I carefully experimented upon the coal, and found that 100 parts gave 66.88 of coke, an average of eleven specimens from the various Newcastle collieries giving 60.77 and eight specimens from the South Collieries giving a mean of 54.23."

The Secretary of State for India has furnished the company with the above (excepting Mr. Jacob's report), and also a report of experiments made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, proving that the Nerbudda coal is well adapted for locomotive purposes.

HENRY HAYMES, Chairman.

Public Works Department, Bombay, July 12, 1860.—SIR: I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a report on two specimens of coal from Australia and the Nerbudda Valley, forwarded with your letter No. 873, dated June 26, 1860. At the time this was received I had under investigation a sample of coal from Nagpore, brought down by Mr. Stamborough, and as it may be interesting to compare its composition with that of the others, especially of that from its more immediate neighbourhood, the Nerbudda Valley, a continuation of the deposits of which probably yields the Nagpore coal, I have appended my analysis of it. R. HAINES, Acting Chemical Analyst to Government.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS—OLD WORKINGS.

SIR,—In the *Journal* of Saturday last "A Coal Miner" asks the important question—"What he is to do with an old working he cannot sufficiently ventilate?" Before a satisfactory answer can be given to the question, the circumstances ought to be better explained. If "A Coal Miner" will do this I will be happy to try to give him an answer. Is the old working referred to a goaf? Is it surrounded by working places? Does the air current in entering or returning through the mine pass this old working? If in entering has it to pass on to places in course of being worked with candles? If in returning does the return air-current come in contact with naked lights, or pass over the furnace? Is the pit worked by bord and pillar, or by long-wall? What is the reason of their "not having a sufficiency of air to split and pass through it?"—June 5.

M. E.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH VERDICTS.

SIR,—On Saturday last on accident of a peculiar character occurred at Usworth Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The inquest is reported in the *Northern Daily Express* of the 4th inst. It appears the two men who lost their lives had entered an old drift in the waste, along which drift the vitiated air from a goaf of about 8 acres in extent passed off into the return air current. One of the men, Thos. Gascoigne, was an overman, and had been employed some years in this pit; the other man, John Ellison, had charge of the men working in the waste, and was said to be "a good pitman and a careful man." The Inspector of Mines for the district attended the inquest, and stated "that if the deceased had stuck to the regular air-course, like *rustemans*, they would have taken no harm." The goaf was stated to give off both inflammable air and "choke-damp," and it was also stated that "only officials carrying keys (regulator or door-keys) could enter the dangerous parts of the pit." It was stated that the men had no business in this particular place, and the coroner recorded a verdict of "Accidental Death," stating that the men "accidentally, and by misfortune, were immersed in a quantity of carbonic acid gas, which caused their death by suffocation." What took these poor men into this place it is now impossible to state with certainty. The underviewer thought they had gone out of "sheer curiosity." I, for one, have no desire to blame the officers of a colliery (while seeing to the safety of the pit, or even in

trying to gain experience) for examining with a safety-lamp the state of the returns from a goaf. In this case I incline to the opinion that these poor men, having lost lights, had in the dark mistook their way, and thus were accidentally killed in this very impure return from the goaf. I know enough of returns from goafs to know that near to them, where no current of air is passing, they will be often found unfit for any man to enter. I also know, from experience, that in losing your light it is not at all unlikely to lose your way, but I do not see any necessity for such places as the one in which this accident occurred to be left in such an unguarded state; that a man must, on losing his way in the dark, be at liberty to find his way into such a place, and thereby lose his life.

I attach no blame, or imply no reflection, but I do offer the suggestion that such places ought to be guarded by a wire-work screen or iron gate, or some such like arrangement, which would at once admit of ventilation, and prevent persons accidentally entering them. There is no difficulty, and little expense, in this arrangement, nor is it entirely new. I know of collieries wherein it has been practised for many years. M. E.

June 5.

COLLIERY VENTILATION—THE RISCA EXPLOSION.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Ralph Moore, in last week's *Journal*, being of much interest, and as many of your readers may not have the "Transactions of the Institute of Mining Engineers" to refer to, I enclose the quotation alluded to by Mr. Moore, that the correspondence may be perfect:—

The question between furnace and engine ventilation requires much further research. The simplicity of the furnace, and its constancy of operation, are greatly in its favour; but its mechanical results are not relatively advantageous, and it is probable that the method of splitting the air had not been introduced we should long ago have been obliged to supersede the furnace by mechanical aids of ventilation. I shall here make a comparison between the useful results of furnace and mechanical ventilation. The case taken is one from my own notes—that of Seghill Colliery, where there was not an underground steam-engine, as in the case of Haswell, and where the result, as an example of furnace ventilation, is above the average relatively with the fuel consumed; the quantity of air being 42,708 cubic feet per minute, the coals consumed 4.07 lbs. per minute, the mean temperature of the upcast 122°, and the ventilating column 65.3 ft., equal to almost exactly 5 lbs. on a square foot. The horse-power is, therefore,

$\frac{42,708 \times 5}{33,000} = 6.47$
Now, allowing, as the author has done, 12 lbs. coals per hour per horse-power (which is too much), we have $\frac{6.47 \times 12}{60} = 1.294$ lbs. of coal per minute, due to the useful effect, which in this case, therefore, only $\frac{1.294}{4.07} = 27.5$ per cent. of the gross power in operation.

I am informed by Mr. Samuel Dobson, of Treforest, Glamorganshire, that a Struve's ventilating machine, at the Middle Duffry Colliery, did its work very well; and that the aggregate quantity of air, as found by experiment, in circulation through the mine channels was quite equal to 5.4ths of the calculated quantity due to the machine, as deduced from the area of the cylinders and the number of strokes in a given time. It further appears that the pressure required to open the valves of the machine was equal to 5.20ths of an inch of water, or 1.28 lbs. on a square foot. Considering, then, this machine to be applied under circumstances similar to those of the furnace already calculated, we have

$\frac{42,708 \times (5.4 + 1.28)}{33,000} = 6.28$ 321,850 = 9.75 horse power;
And $\frac{9.75 \times 12}{60} = 1.95$ lbs. of coal per minute, instead of 4.07, the furnace consumption. The $\frac{1.95}{4.07} = 66.3$ per cent. of useful effect.

This inferior result with the furnace, as compared with the steam ventilating machine, is not, perhaps, difficult to be accounted for. Viewing the upcast shaft as a machine, the energy of which depends upon the temperature of the contained air, it is clear that the structure of the shaft is unfavourable to the conservation of that temperature, of account of the distance of its upper portions from the heating agency, and the absence of any means or appliance to maintain the original heat. It thus happens that the useful effect is governed more by what takes place in the shaft than by the original quantity of heat produced.

To augment the quantity of air multiplies the disadvantages of the furnace. Supposing that it were wished to double the quantity, we should then require eight times the fuel, or, in the case cited, 37.6 lbs. per minute, all other circumstances being the same. With machinery we should also require eight times the power, because the double velocity takes four times the power, and the moving power would also itself have to increase its velocity to twice the former rate; but this octuple ratio is attained at an expense of $(1.95 \times 8) = 15.6$ lbs., so that the comparison would stand as follows:—

Volume of air.	Fuel, with furnace.	Fuel, with machine.	Difference.
1.....	4.7	1.95	2.75
2.....	37.6	15.60	22.00

Increase, lbs. per minute.... 32.9 13.65
The furnace system has, in fact, been maintained by reducing the resistance—in other words, by causing the splitting of the air to extent of subdivision which, in some cases, can hardly be considered safe.

* This machine is the largest of the kind which has yet been erected: it has two 20-ft. cylinders, and a double action; stroke may be made 4, 6, or 8 ft. With one cylinder at work it has driven 12 strokes per minute, 6-ft. stroke. The estimated duty is, in this case, 45,200 cubic feet per minute, and the quantity actually in circulation in the mine was 38,000 to 39,000 cubic feet per minute. With two cylinders and 8½ strokes the estimated is 64,000 cubic feet; the actual quantity was 55,000 to 56,000 cubic feet.

IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMPS.

SIR,—I observe that an improved safety-lamp has been patented by Mr. T. Young Hall, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the chief feature of which appears to be that he provides for the use of the rich hydro-carbons—paraffine, petroleum, &c.—instead of the oil usually employed. Now, of course, this change necessitates a total alteration of the entire arrangements of the lamp. As to burning paraffine oil in safety-lamps, I believe that, unless in very exceptional cases, it could not be done, for it is well known that to burn paraffine oil without smoke requires a much larger quantity of oxygen than any other oil, and in a mine every foot of air saved is of importance. He says that he obtains a larger amount of illuminating power, and that this superiority enables a considerably finer gauze to be employed, and for extra safety and strength will admit of two gauzes being used; the top of the chimney is protected by a double cap, or cover of gauze; and double locks are provided, one at the bottom and one near the top. These arrangements may be very pretty theoretically, and in the eyes of Mr. Hall, but I would ask whether all these toy-like niceties would not add so materially to the cost of the lamp as to preclude its use? If Mr. Hall can answer this satisfactorily, of course I shall be glad to learn that his lamp has been adopted.

Mr. Hall appears to think that a safety-lamp is required which will enable workings to be carried on in an atmosphere so foul that it would be almost impossible for a human being to live in it, for he makes mention of working with his lamp; but I believe that for workmen the invention would be useless, or to say the least, could never be generally adopted. The cost of such a lamp, finished in a style equal to Abbots's No. 64, Day, would certainly not be less than 15s., and I believe that it would require as much outlay for repairs, &c., as a bad watch. If it were proposed to use the lamp only for going round the works in the morning, before the men go down, it might perhaps sometimes be used, but to suppose that ordinary colliers could be furnished with such a lamp is certainly almost ludicrous. Some stress is laid upon the great light obtained from the lamp, but I would ask whether the light has been tested in a foul atmosphere. I should think not, for from the very nature of paraffine and similar oils, any withdrawal of oxygen has a very material effect upon the amount of light given off, and in a coal mine I believe it would be very difficult to supply sufficient pure air to make Mr. Hall's lamps burn nicely without keeping up such a system of ventilation that naked lights might be used. As to using one light for several men or workings, no one knows better than Mr. Hall that it is impracticable, and I trust he will also admit that double gauzes, double locks, glass cases, shields, dioptric lenses, are useless except for fetching out the bodies after an accident. G. R. C.

DEPRESSED STATE OF THE IRON TRADE.

SIR,—I will not attempt to give a formal reply to the lachrymose effusions of your correspondent "Ferrum," but simply observe that if my observations on the "Iron Manufacture of Monmouthshire and South Wales" are not true, let them be contradicted in civil language, avoiding all sarcastic innuendos, false conclusions, and assumed names; then I will discuss the merits of the subject with any agent who may feel annoyed at the remarks in my letter which appeared in the *Journal* of May 18. But to enter into rational arguments with writers who are afraid or ashamed to give their names, and who may be so profoundly ignorant as not to understand some little of the science of synthetically producing iron from its ores (which can only be effectually and economically accomplished with the aid of the atomic theory, which "Ferrum" appears so much to despise), would be just as puerile as packing straws against the wind, or cutting granite blocks with a razor. The sum of my offence in this case is, evidently, the caustic remark about the incompetency of agents to carry out new inventions, of which they could not by any possibility know either the principles or the practice. In these "remarks" there is certainly no cause of offence given, or intended, to any agent, either in Wales or elsewhere. This incompetency is, as I have before repeatedly said, a "misfortune, and not a fault," that certain agents are unable to produce iron for their employers at a price to compete with the products of other districts of the country; hence the ironmasters here more immediately referred to are *undersold*, to their great loss and disappointment, as well as the sufferings of thousands of their workmen, and a large majority of the inhabitants of the localities of the several iron-works. Now comes the question, from whence originates all these evils?—1. In the present cost of iron ore.—2. From the want of science in the smelting operations.—3. From the ironmaster persisting in an imperfect routine management of their works, instead of the action of principles. If there be anything offensive in these observations, then I must plead guilty, but not wilfully or wantonly so, as "Ferrum" would insinuate, for they are made in sincere sorrow for the present deplorable state of the iron trade in this immediate neighbourhood.

With respect to the *present cost of iron ore* at the iron-works of Monmouthshire and South Wales, it is double, treble—nay, six or eight times dearer than in many other mineral districts of the kingdom. Here is one good and sufficient reason why the Welsh masters are incapacitated from successfully competing with their trading opponents, and on this point much may be said in support of the assertion, if required. Then, with regard to

the want of science in the smelting departments, it is too manifest in the millions of tons of black furnace cinder at the several iron-works in question, with some few exceptions, which are continually being produced from year's end to year's end, a cinder containing an average of 15 per cent. of iron, and, therefore, inflicting a loss to these ironmasters of 15,000 tons of metal for every 100,000 tons of pig-iron made, to say nothing of the loss in mills and forges from working up the white and sulphury pigs so produced into finished results. On this account alone all wonder may cease at the Welsh masters being undersold in the iron markets of the kingdom. The aggregate loss from the want of science in the smelting departments of the iron-works here referred to is, of itself, quite sufficient to account for the present deplorable state of the trade. As to the routine management of the Welsh ironmasters, that is a business exclusively their own, and, therefore, I only give it as a suggestion that if they would work more on principles than by rule of thumb, there would arise no necessity to reduce the wages of labour to what Adam Smith termed the "starvation point," to enable them, without loss or disappointment, to meet any of their opponents in the trade; but if the proprietors of these works choose, through the instrumentality of their representatives (?), to go into distress, if not to ruin, I can only regret so perverse a mode of proceeding, and must be content to let them go to heaven their own way.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

Sir,—In your report of the quarterly meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, held at Newport, on May 22, Mr. Adams says "he had recently seen a letter which stated that the Northamptonshire ore was nearly worked out; it only existed now in one gentleman's estate, and they could not, therefore, expect much from that quarter."

My object in addressing you is to correct the extraordinary impression produced upon the minds of many by this letter. The author of it can never have been here, and must have known nothing about this place, or he could never have perpetrated two such singular mistakes.

Why, Sir, there are millions of tons of ore buried beneath the surface of this fine county, and there is little doubt but it will continue to produce iron when the gentleman who wrote this letter referred to by Mr. Adams, and his successors down to the third and fourth generation, are gathered to their fathers. As for the ore only existing in one gentleman's estate, I can only say that Messrs. G. E. Bevan and Co., of these mines, are now sending large supplies from four or five different estates in this neighbourhood into Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Wales.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Northampton, June 5.

N.B.—I do not agree with all the remarks of my friend Mr. Rogers; surely ore producing 40 per cent. of metallic iron is worth transporting 150 or even 200 miles.

M. FREMY'S CHEMISTRY OF STEEL—No. 1.

Sir,—After examining M. Fremy's arguments as set down in his paper of May 20, I find that his reasonings do not in the least degree tend to establish as a fact the doctrine that steel is a nitro-carbide of iron; nevertheless I quite agree with M. Fremy that neither steel nor cast-iron are carburets of iron. The nitrogen doctrine appears to be this:—1. Cast-iron contains nitrogen in excess, so that when partially decarbonised in a bath of slag, without excess of nitrogen, it is converted into steel, which steel is the puddled steel of commerce.—2. Steel contains nitrogen; but not in excess, there being only enough present to constitute with the carbon that amount of carburetted nitrogen which gives to steel the properties which characterise it, and distinguish it from bar or malleable iron on the one hand and cast-iron on the other.—3. Bar or malleable iron may contain carbon, but it is destitute of nitrogen, and therefore it does not possess any steely properties, neither can it be converted into steel unless nitrogen be added to it.

The question now is—are these theoretical assumptions capable of being reconciled with the facts realised in the practical working of iron and steel. I affirm that they are not; and that even if they were reconcilable they are valueless as guides to the manufacturer. Were I to take up the theory that oxygen is an essential ingredient in steel, I could sustain the theory by arguments quite as conclusive as those employed by M. Fremy in reference to the nitrogen theory. By whatever method iron or steel may be manufactured, it is alike exposed more or less to the action of oxygen and nitrogen, and the strong affinity of oxygen for iron is a fact which is self-evident to the most casual enquirer, whilst the affinity of nitrogen for iron rests at present upon the doubtful evidence of some experiments, the phenomena of which can all be accounted for without involving as a necessary principle the presence of nitrogen in steel. Both iron and puddled steel are found to be of the best quality when during the puddling operation nitrogen is wholly excluded from the metal, which is sunk in a bath of liquid oxide of iron; that is, the best qualities of iron and steel are produced from cast-iron in the presence of oxygen, and in the absence of nitrogen. But, say the nitrogenists, this is because the pig-iron being puddled contains already an excess of nitrogen, and requires no further addition of that essential steelifying ingredient. Now, on what grounds do they base this assertion of excess of nitrogen being contained in cast-iron? In many thousands of analyses of cast-iron, made by chemists, some of them the most eminent of their profession, nitrogen has never been given as a component of cast-iron. Are we to conclude that the much-vaunted skill of chemists and their refined analyses have alike been unable not merely to show that cast-iron contains an excess of nitrogen, but have failed also, in every instance, to detect its presence even in the most minute proportions? I can only say if this be so we cannot be too cautious in receiving or adopting the deductions of chemists on the subject of iron and steel. But, I believe that nitrogen has not been found in analysing cast-iron, simply because it does not exist in that substance. If pig-iron contains excess of nitrogen we know that the conditions under which pig-iron is produced must be favourable to the combination of nitrogen with iron, and the conditions under which pig-iron is produced are these—The presence of iron and carbon at an intense temperature, exposed to the action of strong currents of atmospheric air, decomposed with liberation of free nitrogen; but these are the very conditions under which steel is produced by the pneumatic process, and, therefore, such steel ought to contain at least its proper proportion of nitrogen, and should, therefore, be steel of the finest quality; but such is not the case, the steel being, as steel, very inferior, and suited only for malleable iron manufactures, such as boiler-plates, &c., and this steel must actually be re-melted in the presence of an oxidised base before it can be converted into good steel. The converting furnace, with its cyanides of potassium or barium, as the case may be, fails to produce good steel out of the pneumatic product, and it is only by re-melting with exclusion of nitrogen, and in the presence of an oxidised base, that the pneumatic product can at last be manufactured into marketable steel. It may be objected that no cyanides of potassium, or other bases, can be present in the pneumatic furnace, as unquestionably they are in the blast-furnace, and, therefore, the conditions are not identical in each furnace. I admit that to this extent they are not; but granting that this difference destroys the analogy, still the result is in diametrical opposition to the principles laid down by the nitrogenists. Cast-iron, say they, contains excess of nitrogen, and has been produced in a blast-furnace in the presence of currents of free nitrogen at an intense temperature, therefore currents of free nitrogen do not eliminate nitrogen from cast-iron.

But in the pneumatic process, cast-iron containing, of course, excess of nitrogen, is exposed to the action of currents of free nitrogen at an intense temperature; and these currents cannot eliminate the nitrogen of the cast-iron, neither can the other matters present do so; because the slag, or oxide of iron, as in the bath of the puddling furnace, is powerless to effect the separation of the nitrogen from the cast-iron. Nor can the carbonic oxide separate this nitrogen from the cast-iron, for nitrogen unites with cast-iron by force of elective affinity in the blast-furnace, in the presence of carbonic oxide. Neither can oxygen separate the nitrogen from the cast-iron, for this would involve the necessity of the recombination of atmospheric air under conditions which owe their existence solely to the decomposition of atmospheric air. Therefore, in the pneumatic process there exists no denitrogenising agency which can, by separating the nitrogen from the cast-iron, prevent the conversion of that iron, when sufficiently decarbonised, into excellent steel; and the steel should, therefore, be good, according to the theory. In practice, however, it is found to be a spurious kind of semi-steel. Again, if cast-iron contains an excess of nitrogen, and if bar or malleable iron contains none, it follows that a mixture of cast-iron and malleable iron, melted together in proper proportions, will afford excellent cast-steel. But, unfortunately for the theory, the manufacture of cast-steel by this method has always proved a failure, the steel produced being of a spurious nature, and of a quality which can never be depended upon; and though steel can thus be produced at the lowest possible cost, the quality is so inferior that not even the competition of the steel trade, which forces the

manufacturer to seek the cheapest materials he can find for his common steels, has been able to introduce this method of steel making to more than the most limited extent. It may be contended that the want of purity in the pig or cast-iron employed is the cause of this failure; but this is not found to be so in practice, for the present pig-irons do not answer the best for this kind of mixture, and coke pig-iron is often found to produce better results than that prepared with charcoal fuel. I have, then, shown that if cast-iron contains excess of nitrogen, and if nitrogen be an essential component of steel, certain results must follow in practice; but these results do not come out in practice, and, therefore, there are no grounds for the supposition that cast-iron contains excess of nitrogen, or that nitrogen is an essential ingredient in steel; and the principles laid down by the nitrogenists involve, as I have shown, paradoxes which cannot be explained, and contradictions which cannot be reconciled.

Colford, June 6.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

Sir,—"Chymicus Reg. Coll. Lond." says "Mr. Mushet must not call his fumbling with cyanogen, his ringing the changes upon the applications of the oxides of manganese, and those other such and similar things that hitherto have made up the staple of his patents, by the grand name of discoveries. Hitherto (continues this oracle), as far as I know, Mr. Mushet has been but tinkering at vessels that have been contrived and shaped by some previous, and, perchance, higher artisans."

Now, had "Chymicus" ever read my patents, he would have found that cyanogen is not even alluded to in any one of them, and that oxide of manganese is only named as a flux, which may be employed in the usual manner, but to the use of which I lay no claim. Either, then, "Chymicus," having read my patents, purposely misrepresents what he calls their staple, or not having read them he assumes that they are made up of claims for the use of cyanogen and oxide of iron. In other words, he pronounces an opinion upon subjects he has never examined. In either case, I leave your readers to draw their own conclusions as to the merits of "Chymicus" as a critic, or as a scientific writer. In place of having a secret kindness for me, I advise him to be kind to himself, and to avoid putting himself into false positions, by making assertions which he either knows are unfounded, or which he ought to have ascertained were so, before he expressed a decided opinion. That he pretends to have some acquaintance with the arts of iron and steel making is clear. That he is totally ignorant of any discoveries I have made is equally obvious; and no doubt he feels that "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

I have had no experience or practice in the art of pinning down insects upon paper, as I am not a collector of beetles, butterflies, and other insects. However, at the suggestion and request of "Chymicus," I have tried my hand at pinning one troublesome insect down upon paper, so that your readers can, if they please, obtain a clear and microscopic examination of the individual.

Colford, June 8.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir,—For some 20 years past yourself and a host of correspondents have been calling out for an independent copper smelting company; but what is meant by the term INDEPENDENT, as applied to this particular trade, I have never yet been able to learn. Copper ores being sold in the most public manner, and copper being sold in the open market to those who want to buy it, and sold, too, not only by English smelters, but by Chilean, Spanish, North American, Hungarian River, and others, it does appear to me most ridiculous to apply the term monopoly to this trade. This everlasting cry, however, like all other cries sufficiently long continued, has borne its fruit; and we have had within the period mentioned more than a dozen new smelting companies established, some called miners' companies, some to work patents which were to put to shame the antiquated processes of the older houses; some to smelt abroad, some at home. Of these firms, some continue with dear-bought experience, struggling as best they may in the midst of fierce competition to keep their own, while others of great pretensions at the outset have become extinct, together with their shareholders' capital; and within the last three years one of the very oldest houses in the trade, with works for smelting and manufacturing in the best situation, and with capital ample at command, has retired from it. Further, I venture to assert that at this moment copper ore cannot be bought in Cornwall, taken to Wales to be smelted, and the produce sold in Birmingham or in Paris at the prices current in those markets without incurring a loss of from five to ten pounds per ton of copper. And yet we are told there is a profit of 30 per cent., and upon the strength of it a company is starting with a capital of 1,000,000; and, to make assurance doubly sure, it is to begin with two works already established—the Copiapo Works, in Chili, and the Bold Works, in Lancashire.

Now, with profits of 30 per cent most people would be disposed to keep their works in their own hands, or require a very high premium to part with them. But let us look at this matter. Has the Copiapo Works ever made one farthing of profit? I do not speak of DIVIDENDS, I speak of realised profit. On the contrary, it is not notorious that a large part of the capital is lost? Is it not notorious that the produce of their works, in the shape of ingot copper, has been sent across the Isthmus, and thence by steamer to England, at an enormous cost, and then hurried to Birmingham and other markets, and offered at 4l. and 5l. per ton below current prices, to obtain immediate purchasers? Then as to the Bold Works. Did they not come to a standstill in six months after they commenced work? Did not the managing partner retire in disgust? Are they not now dragging on a mere existence? Have they not in vain endeavoured to obtain new partners in Liverpool, in Manchester, and in London? Does this look like 30 per cent. profit? But this millionaire limited liability company, with a list of most respectable directors, comes most opportunely to the aid of these flourishing concerns, and will doubtless take their works at prices which not one new shareholder will have the opportunity of checking, or will know anything about.

I speak of the list of directors as most respectable, and so they are; but I question if there is one of them who would be able to distinguish a copper furnace from a lead furnace, if placed side by side; and it would be a safe prophecy to predict that, if in seven years after they commence business a really fair and honest statement of the value of their assets could be made, it would be found that one-half of their paid-up capital has vanished.

AN OBSERVER OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Broad-street, City, June 5.

USE OF SALT IN ASSAYING COPPER ORES.

Sir,—I have noticed the correspondence in the Journal for some time past in reference to the use of salt in the assay of copper ores, and feel convinced, both from my own experimental observations and practical experience of some years, that the use of salt is prejudicial to the accuracy of the assay, having witnessed its chemical effects both in the reduction of the calcined ores for the regulus by the absorption of the sulphide of copper, and in the refining process by its action on the oxide of copper, and in the reducing of the coarse copper, by which an excess of chloride of copper is given off in fusion, as well as its dissemination throughout the scoria, so easily discernible on cooling. I have invariably found the carbonate of soda more beneficial than the muriate of soda, especially in the assay of copper pyrites of low percentage; but for my own part have but little confidence in the merits of either in assaying, having discontinued its uses for some time, feeling assured, after a careful and continued observance, a deficiency of copper in the assay has been the result, substituting another reagent of an alkaline composition more preferable and equally as economical, answering the purpose for which it is intended, and yielding more accurate results. I know of no practical science extant in which greater improvements are requisite in order to produce more correct assays, and to obviate the many discrepancies of daily occurrence, than in the present original and antiquated mode of copper assaying as adopted in Cornwall.

General Assaying Offices, Camborne.

M. W. BAWDEN.

ADVERTISED PRICES—THE "BEARS," AND EAST WHEEL GRENVILLE.

Sir,—For some time past I have felt desirous of addressing you respecting the prices of shares advertised in the Journal, and now avail myself of an opportunity of making a few remarks on the subject. About twelve months since several correspondents advocated the system now adopted by many advertisers; but many, however, deprecated the system. Since that time I have particularly watched the prices advertised, have weekly compared those of one broker with another, and sadly puzzled have I been to find out any approximation to the price shares should either be bought for or sold at. In low-price shares, such as those varying from 20s. to 60s. each, we may reasonably expect a difference of 5 per cent. in the various advertisers' prices; but surely no one would expect to find them varying from 20 to 200 per cent., or even more. Your readers will, perhaps, doubt the truth of this statement; if so, I refer them to the first page of the Journal of June 1.

I will begin with East Wheel Grenville. One advertiser offers to sell them at 44s. 6d., another offers them at 52s. 6d. What object the party could have had in advertising such shares for sale at 44s. 6d. is best known to himself, as he could readily have sold them in the Mining Exchange at 52s. One advertiser offers Wheel Unity at 16s. 9d., whilst another wants 23s. 6d. for them. Now, it is notorious that there had been a great demand for those shares for several days at 21s. to 23s. One advertiser offers Mary Ann at 11l., another asks 13l. One advertiser wants 11s. 6d. for Wheel Wrey shares, another asks 21s. for them. One advertiser offers a Devon Consols for 345l., another wants 367l. 10s. for a share. Now, any stockbroker would have given 360l. for a share, and yet it is advertised to be sold at 345l.

I might pick out a dozen or two more, but no doubt the above will be sufficient to convince speculators in mines what dependence can be placed on advertisers' prices. There is just one more mine I will mention—West Wheel Providence. The shares are offered by one advertiser at 1s. a share, whilst another asks 4l. 15s. for a share. The

richest thing, however, I have seen for a long time appeared in a contemporary of yours last week. In one and the same advertisement they offer to sell East Grenville at 24l. 10s., and to buy them at 24l. 10s. I would suggest to this party that they should start a new company, to be entitled the "Unlimited Liability Company." An unlimited amount of business may be safely promised to its shareholders, not only in East Grenville, but in all other mines, provided they continue to transact business on the same principle that they are now professing to adopt in the sale and purchase of that mine. The "bears" will, no doubt, transfer their business and patronage from East Grenville to the new company. Perhaps the advertisers have taken compassion on the late misfortunes of the "bears," and are willing to give them a lift. But a word or two about the "bears." They are generally considered a sharp set of fellows; but in their late transactions they have reckoned without their host. Their experience ought to have told them that to attempt to "bear" a good mine is folly in the extreme, as every report from a good mine only plunges them deeper in the mire. A bad mine may be "beared" with every prospect of success; but to try to depreciate such a mine as East Wheel Grenville is as effectual as trying to depreciate the value of pure gold; it withstands every trial, and examination. It is supposed that never did a mine undergo such an ordeal as East Wheel Grenville; the mine was besieged by inspectors, also telegrams were freely circulated; shares were advertised for sale at a considerably less price than the advertisers could have readily sold them for; the agents' reports of the mine were openly stated to be delusive reports; and falsehoods told far and near, that not only was the lode of little or no value, but that it was cut out. Now, what was the consequence of all this manoeuvring? Why, that the agents and large holders had the mine inspected by two of the most experienced captains in Cornwall, whose reports fully corroborated that of Capt. Odgers and Bennett, the captains of the mine. Nay, more; the lying reports have hastened the agents to get fair samples of the ore assayed, and what is the result? Why, that the lode proves to be of greater value than any one judged it. Although I find fault with the judgment of the "bears" in this particular instance, I think the large shareholders ought to make them a handsome present for their exertions, for the more they kept down the price the more the holders for investment bought, and many a good grin the latter had at them. The "bears" said, but when will they deliver? There will be no little howling next settling-day; already there are defaulters.

I will conclude this letter by offering a little advice to inexperienced speculators. Be certain, beyond all things, that the agent you employ is a highly respectable man; and when satisfied of this fact place confidence in him. If you feel desirous to speculate in certain mines consult your agent first; and if he considers them a fair speculation leave the price to him, a respectable man will not take an advantage. Place the same confidence in him if you want to sell. If you are a shareholder in many mines consult your agent occasionally, as he may see the propriety of either increasing or decreasing your stake in certain mines. "Never put all your eggs in one basket." One thing must never be lost sight of,—that the most experienced agent may at times be mistaken in his judgment. There is no certainty in mining. If you have ten or twelve hundred pounds to speculate with buy into as many different mines.

June 4.

A FORTUNATE SPECULATOR.

COUNTY CORK AS A MINERAL DISTRICT.

Sir,—I have perused with much satisfaction that very interesting pamphlet upon the county of Cork, Ireland, as a mining district, lately published by Mr. F. Lisab, C.E., and C.M.E., of Dublin, so entirely coinciding in my long-entertained opinion that it is a district equal to any in the United Kingdom (not excepting even Cornwall and Devon) for the richness and extent of its mineral deposits near the surface, and also as has been proved in those few mines in it which have been legitimately worked to depth. The surprise has long been to me that English capitalists have been so apathetic in allowing so much of their money to be diverted to other countries in preference to this rich mineral ground. I do hope the perusal of this well-written practical work will have the effect of arousing the lethargic public among the mining interest, and direct their attention with confidence to this so long-neglected source of wealth.

AN ADVENTURER.

MINING IN ANGLESEY—THE EAST MONA MINE.

Sir,—I noticed in last week's Journal a prospectus of the East Mona Mine (Anglesey), and your remarks thereon. I hope this undertaking will prove successful; it certainly appears to contain essential elements of success. As you remark, Anglesey has been long neglected, owing principally to its being so far out of the way of speculators. Now, however, things are changing for the better. Within the last eighteen months the attention of some friends of mine has been drawn to Anglesey, and the result is so far the opening of two new mines—Cefn Du and Bodjor, both promising well for copper; and the taking up of a sett called South Parys, on the south slope of the Great Parys Mountain, and adjoining the boundary of Parys Mine. Position and discoveries invest this property with more than ordinary chances of success, and I think it will rank second to no newly-opened mine in the island, and will command a good share of public support.

Little Neston, June 4.

THOMAS L. COTTINGHAM.

MINING IN WALES—THE LOWER SYCHNANT MINE.

Sir,—Previous to making any remarks on the notes of "Young Miner," in last week's Journal, I wish to give the following brief account of the Lower Sychnant, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Phillips.—About the years 1822-3-4, this mine has been making a return of from 3000 to 4000 tons of lead ore per annum. The price of ore then was from 18l. to 20l. per ton; lowering in price until the year 1830, when it dropped to about 7l. or 8l. per ton. The great masses of the lead ore were raised during the time of the higher price, and had been worked anyhow, on account of there being such a mass of lead. The men only got from 1l. to 3l. per ton for raising, winding, and dressing the lead. One of the men, who worked a bargain at 1l. per ton, is now living, and can testify that they, as tributors, on account of the small price, were obliged to take away the very best part of the vein, and leave the inferior parts to remain; and as the distance for wheeling stuff underground was very great, the men were obliged to select the better part of what they were breaking, leaving behind them some very good stuff—therefore, as the lead got less, and the price of ore came down to 7l. or 8l. per ton, it was not considered desirable to clear the old workings. They never had any railways or tram roads along the levels to clear away the stuff, as mines have in the present day; therefore, according to the account that this man gives, there are some hundreds of tons of stuff already broken in that mine, besides some rich pieces of the lode being left to stand. Mr. Phillips having speculated on sea and other matters, and having lost almost all he gained in the Lower Sychnant, the mine fell into the hands of Messrs. Burton and Co., of the Upper Sychnant Mine, which party have not done much there besides keeping possession. At the expiration of their lease the landlord, not being satisfied with them, granted the land to another company, which appears to be a great grievance to the Upper Sychnant party. Now to the question of "Young Miner." He wants to know, as there appears to be no water to trouble the Lower Sychnant Company for many fathoms further down, how it was that it had been left off rich. He may find the answer at his own door, or in his own mine, unless he is too young, or too something else, to see it.

"Young Miner" and his friends are asking—What the new party are going to have in the Lower Sychnant?—A. They are going to have what they have got already. Q. What is that?—A. An old mine. Q. Is that the whole answer?—A. No. Q. What again?—A. It is one of Mr. Burton's old mines. Q. What was the Park Mine when the present party took it?—A. An old mine of Mr. Burton's. Q. What has been got there?—A. 1. A dresser from Flintshire realised upwards of 800l. from the heaps of stuff that lay on the surface. 2. Some scores, if not hundreds, of tons of gossan have been raised from the side branches; also a lode that produced 12 tons of ore to the fathom, and have got the same still waiting for the drainage of the water.

Whoever lives to see the time when the Upper Sychnant will be left off by the present party, it will make a fortune for some one, unless the "Young Miner" will greatly improve upon the mode that it has been worked for the last 30 years. The party who have taken the Lower Sychnant may be very proud of their bargain, and I would advise them to go to it in good earnest; erecting machinery to draw and crush stuff, and fix pit-heads along their levels, and get the thousands of tons of stuff that remain already broken to the surface, and dress the same for making a return at once. They will also find a great piece of the lode left to stand at the north end of the mine for a great many yards in length and about 30 yards in depth; let them also pay attention to a side vein left unproved all the length of the sett, with the exception of one cross-cut, by means of which they only just entered into the vein, and found some lumps of lead in it.

OLD MINER.

THE SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Having been in the neighbourhood of Lostwithiel last week, and having heard so much about Mr. Squire and his silver-works, I called on him, and he very kindly conducted me over the works. He has just commenced operating on the silver gossans from the Silver Vein Mine; and certainly I was very much astonished to see the blocks of rich silver ore which he had taken from the furnace, and which, no doubt, contain large percentage of silver. I also went on the mine when the gossan was taken from, and there appears to be no want of material for some considerable time to come. The lode is large, and, from all appearance, is very rich in silver. To me there is something very mysterious about it—but, nevertheless, there is the silver. I certainly wish them success; for should they succeed, there are thousands of tons of gossan in Devon and Cornwall which will be of good commercial value, and would produce a large amount of labour for the working classes.—Redruth, June 4.

HENRY JAMES.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING CO. (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

Sir,—The position of this company is evidently not appreciated by the public at its true value; and I think this result is mainly to be attributed to the slender information afforded by the board of directors. The highly important and satisfactory fact that the first sale of ore has realised nearly 30 per cent. (a percentage, I believe, above that of the Burra Burra) has not been officially communicated to the shareholders, nor has the valuable report received by the last mail from Capt. Pascoe as to the high value of the other mines belonging to the company. The Working and other companies regularly print and send round to their shareholders reports of much less importance, an example which might be advantageously followed in this company. The mere expense is not worth consideration, in comparison with the value and stability thereby conferred upon the undertaking.—June 5, 1861.

A COLONIAL HOLDER.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS MINE (Cornwall)—IMPORTANT DECISION.

At the City Sheriff's Court, an action (HARRIS v. FULFORD) was brought to recover 3l. 11s. 8d., for work and labour done in the East Fowey Consols Mine. Mr. WHITEHURST (for the plaintiff) said his client was a labouring miner, and upon defendant's authority, given to Capt. Hodge, the captain of the mine, plaintiff had been set to work. Capt. Hodge said that defendant had written to him to put on men. Mr. WHITEHURST (producing letters): Are these the letters written by defendant to you?—Capt. HODGE: They are. Mr. WHITEHURST: We rely upon two letters. In one the defendant desires certain work to be done, and promises to settle for it; and in another he signs himself—Self, so many shares. Mr. ROBERTSON (for the defendant) urged that the fact of a man signing himself "Shareholder" did not constitute him a shareholder. If defendant were a shareholder, the fact could be proved in the usual way, not by putting "Self, so many shares" in letters; but the truth was defendant was not an adventurer in this mine at all. At the time he wrote the letters put in and addressed to Capt. Hodge he anticipated becoming a shareholder, but the purchase of shares was never completed; and besides he sent the letters put in in his individual capacity as purser and secretary to the mine. Mr. WHITEHURST: I believe it is usual to sign "So-and-so, Secretary," or "So-and-so, Purser," but in no case are defendant's letters so signed. DEFENDANT was called, and said he was purser and secretary to the East Fowey Consols Mine. The letters sent to the captain of the mine were sent as from the purser and secretary, and not as from a shareholder. Defendant was not a shareholder; he was about to become one, but the purchase was never completed. His HONOUR looked upon this as an undoubted case. Mr. ROBERTSON contended that it was a defended case. Surely his Honour would not rule that a statement made could bind a man in this way. Suppose a man said he was the holder of 1000 shares in the Great Ship Company; it might be a bit of bragado, but would not bind him to the extent of 1000 shares. His HONOUR: No; but supposing he obtains credit upon such a representation, then he is liable to his creditor. In this case the defendant writes—"Employ so-and-so, and do such and such work, and I will pay for it." Self, so many shares; and upon that representation Capt. Hodge employs plaintiff. I hold that the defendant is clearly liable, and shall find for the plaintiff for the full amount, with costs.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, on Wednesday, Mr. R. HENRY in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Jun. (the managing director), read the report of the directors, from which the following is condensed:—They regretted they were unable to present so favourable an account as they were enabled to do at the annual meeting last year. There was sufficient, however, in the aspect of the present and in the prospects of the future to furnish great encouragement, and it was with much satisfaction that the directors begged to refer the shareholders to the report of the managers as to the continued productiveness and prosperity of the Palhai Mine. Among the causes that had contributed to reduce the profits of the year was that of an increased expenditure on mining works, and the exploring department had been more vigorously prosecuted, the mine had been furnished with a variety of new and necessary appliances, a large proportion of which had been charged against the current costs. In addition to which some considerable expense was incurred in repairing the damages caused by the heavy and almost unprecedented floods of last autumn. From that and other causes an increased expenditure had been incurred to the extent of 1021*l.*, as compared with the previous year. The returns from the mines had not been quite equal in quantity to those obtained in 1859. It was gratifying to know, however, that the reduction in the raisings was not attributable to any falling off in the productiveness of the lode, but merely from obstacles of a temporary nature, which might be overcome, and, indeed, the raisings since September last had been quite equal to those of 1859. In Aug. the directors caused the profit of the six months to be estimated as closely as possible, and a sufficiently favourable result was then shown to provide for the payment of a dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share. As, however, at that period but little of the ore raised had been realised, its probable value could only be computed. But the market value of copper subsequently declined, and a serious loss was sustained on the estimate, which had to be borne by the accounts of the succeeding six months. The sum set apart for division in August last amounted to 2192*l.*, which was thus applied:—210*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* to the reserve fund, 675*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for dividend, leaving a small balance of 381*l.* still standing to the credit of the profit and loss account. The charge against the reserve fund for renewals of machinery and surface works during the past year amounted to 641*l.*, leaving 632*l.* for future purposes. They had only to add their expression of regret that, although the mining prospects were now good, the accounts precluded them from declaring a dividend on the present occasion.

The statement of the accounts showed a profit upon the twelve months' working of 2142*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; liabilities, 4037*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; and assets, 8655*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Jun., then read the manager's report, which, after detailing the various points of operation, concluded by stating that they were happy to report that their mining operations had been carried on with great activity during the past year, and that, notwithstanding the heavy floods which occurred in the early spring and in the winter, which caused some interruption to regular work, much new ground had been opened up.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the reports and accounts, said these reports so fully entered into the present and prospective position of their undertaking that little was left for him to add. The balance-sheet, he was afraid, was not so satisfactory as could have been desired; and seeing that the directors themselves were among the largest shareholders, he need not say that the board were much disappointed at the result, but amidst their disappointment they had the great satisfaction of knowing that the mine did not show any falling off—on the contrary, their managing directors (the Messrs. Taylor) considered that the prospects were decidedly improving, and that if they could only get a more settled state of the political world, and commerce revived, by which they would realise a better price for their copper, the company would soon be placed in a much more favourable position.

The reports and accounts were unanimously adopted, when Mr. W. T. Fawcett was appointed auditor, in place of Mr. P. A. Walker, resigned.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

CARADON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, Mr. GODSTONK in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed a debit balance of 131*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

June 3.—Since your last general meeting we have sunk Thomasine's shaft 6*f.*, fixed penthouse, beams and cistern, tacks, &c., and have made everything in connection with this shaft firm and secure, in order to sink the same below the 54, which is now being urged on by nine men as fast as possible. In sinking the last few feet the lode shows an improved and promising appearance, being of fair size, regular, and well defined, and carries good spots of red copper ore, in a simultaneous matrix, consisting of fluo-spar, prisms, and pebbles. A few fathoms north of the shaft lode is a lode having an almost vertical direction; I expect these to form a junction at no great depth, which I consider a kindly feature in the mine. There are several other lodes intersected at the 54 that have been referred to in former reports, and from the indications seen we may reasonably expect a great improvement at a deeper level in most of them. With a view to the ventilation of the mine at the 66, as well as to prove the ground, I would advise a winze to be sunk on a large promising lode seen in the cross-cut north, on which we have driven some few fathoms, and had very fine stones of ore, especially in the bottom of the level; this winze and the sump-shaft can be sunk simultaneously, but in order not to increase the monthly cost to any great extent, we might put two men only, for I consider this force would be sufficient to sink the winze to a good depth by the time the shaft is down and the cross-cut driven to reach it. The cross-cut north and south at the 54 are each being driven by four men; the north end has been driven about 9*fms.* during the past two months, and a small lode, containing spots of gray ore, has been intersected, but nothing yet seen that seems to correspond with the Menadue lode of West Caradon. The ground is easy for driving, and any lodes passing through this part of your sett must be met with by driving north on the cross-course. In the level going south we have a kindly channel of ground and a good cross-course for driving on. We have met with nothing of importance here yet, still there are lodes ahead, coming from the adjoining mine, that must be intersected by driving south; I would, therefore, advise the continuation of these cross-cuts, the sinking of the engine-shaft by nine men, and a winze in the bottom of the 54. To keep up this force, with other necessary labourers, such as trimmers, fillers, landers, &c., will involve an outlay of about 140*l.* per month (including merchants' bills) for the ensuing two months. Everything in connection with the mine is in good working order, both underground and at surface, and is being conducted as economically as possible.—WILLIAM RICH.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that it had been seen by the statement just presented that there was but a small balance against the mine. He thought that the operations recommended by the pursuer, in conjunction with the capital, would tend to most satisfactory results.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired how many men it was proposed putting in the shaft?

The SECRETARY stated that the shaft had been set to nine men to sink 10*fms.*, at 21*l.* 10*s.* per *f.* The cross-cut north would be continued by four men, where they had some 6 or 7 fathoms to drive before meeting with the Menadue lode—a most important point, and would be determined before the next meeting. The cross-cut south would be driven by four men; and they had likewise set a pair of men to sink a winze on a side lode cut in the 55 cross-cut, and from which fine stones of ore had been taken. He believed from the nature of the lode in the bottom of the 55 that in a fathom or two sinking, should any improvement take place, then from the winze would pay for its sinking. By the time it would get down to the 65 this winze would be down, and the cross-cut on the cross-course would be put out to meet the winze, which would thoroughly ventilate the mine. He considered the future prospects were exceedingly encouraging.

Mr. TREGELLIS was glad to find that the future operations were about to be pushed on as described.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that during the coming quarter there would be a cost of about 100*l.* for the finishing of the steam-whim, which had been partly erected.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN said the notice convening the meeting had introduced to the meeting was a resolution to the effect that, in future, the general meetings should be held quarterly instead of bi-monthly. The committee had fully considered the matter, and thought the adoption of that suggestion would be found generally convenient.

A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee had considered the financial position of the company, and were of opinion that a call of 12*s.* per share would be sufficient to liquidate the costs of the coming quarter, including the 100*l.* for the finishing of the whim; and should no discovery be made during that period, they would be at the next meeting without an adverse balance.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question from Mr. Page, stated that the agent estimated that the cost for the coming quarter would be about 140*l.* per month. He had himself inspected the property some short time since, and he certainly thought if they sunk the shaft and opened the mine with vigour they had unusual prospects of success.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that every step should be taken to recover the arrears of call. The SECRETARY said he had no doubt that if the matter were left in his hands he would be able to collect the whole of the arrears within a short time.

A call of 12*s.* per share was then made, and the committee of management were re-elected.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary annual meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Bucklersbury, on Wednesday, Mr. W. H. PILCHER in the chair.

Mr. HACKET (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 549*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The report of the agents stated that since the last annual meeting the mine had been developed with energy, having laid open 507 fathoms of ground, exclusive of stoping. On the whole, the tribute pitches were looking much the same. They had now employed in the mine 241 persons. The machinery and other extra work had been put in good order, which had cost since the last meeting a very large sum of money. By adhering to the present system of working, it was their opinion that at or before the next annual meeting they would be in a position to submit to the proprietors a much better report.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. WATSON enquired if the secretary could give the meeting any information as to which were the most salient points of the mine, for to his (Mr. Watson's) mind the report just read was not so favourable as that presented at the last annual meeting. It was intimated at the last meeting that about two calls would place them in a position to pay costs, but it appeared to him that at the present time they were as far off that desirable object as they were twelve months since.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors, who held an enormous interest, were of quite a different opinion to the hon. proprietor, for they thought the mine now presented far more encouraging appearances than it did twelve months since—indeed, they had the utmost confidence in success being achieved. It was to be remembered that when Mr. Pryor took the management the mine was in a very inefficient state of working, and, therefore, a great expense had been incurred in placing the property in a perfect state for vigorous development. As to the salient points of the mine, he apprehended that the report of their manager gave all the information upon the state of the mine that could be desired, but if their secretary had further information to communicate he should be glad to hear it.

The SECRETARY said the most salient points were the 175 east, which was coming under the rich ore ground gone down in the 160, where there was an extent of ore ground of something like 40 or 50 *fms.*, with 35*fms.* of the 175 west they were coming under the ore ground gone down in the 164. One of the most important points in the mine, however, was the flap-jack lode, where, in the eastern part, they were discovering much ore.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Pryor estimated they would pay costs almost immediately,

and that before next meeting they would be in a far better condition. More time had been taken than was expected in putting the mine into proper working order.

Mr. BYRON said it would be satisfactory to know what amount had been expended in machinery. He thought it was a very cold expression on the part of their manager—"that he would be able to lay before them a much better report at their next meeting." Mr. DUNFORD said it only proved that their manager had been very cautious in his report. It appeared to him (Mr. Dunford) that the success of the current year, to some extent, depended upon the ore holding up in the flap-jack lode, and holding down in the Holmbush lode. It was to be recollected that they had been, and still were, opening a large quantity of ground, which had not been taken away. It was easy ground for working, and the tribute ground and cross-cutting were paying their expenses.

Mr. COMFIELD enquired if the reserves had increased?

The SECRETARY said, from the fact that they had a great number of rich ends, there could be no doubt the reserves had increased.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although it was not stated in his report that the reserves were increased, Mr. Pryor had told him verbally that they certainly had increased.

Mr. WATSON would like to know how many more calls would be required, for he thought it was very unwise to continue indulging in hopes that might prove altogether fallacious.

Mr. HALLETT said the board, all of whom were large holders, had a far more sanguine view than the hon. proprietor. If any gentleman did not wish to contribute any further sum for the carrying on of the mine, he had the remedy in his own hands by relinquishing his shares.

Mr. JAMES said that during the past 12 months the mine had been placed in an efficient state of working, and they were now looking forward to receive a return for their outlay. Their manager assured them that every sampling would be increased, but that it was probable one more call might be required.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, when the retiring directors (Messrs. Pilcher and James) were re-elected; Mr. Hallett was re-appointed auditor.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business he had to bring before the meeting was the fact that Mr. Hackett had signified his desire to retire from the secretaryship, and the directors had to recommend a gentleman well known to them all as his successor, he referred to Mr. Dunford.

Mr. MOCATTA thought they would not be doing justice to Mr. Hackett if they merely to accept his resignation without acknowledging the efficient services he had at all times rendered in the conduct of the affairs of the company. He sincerely hoped that in any pursuit in which Mr. Hackett might hereafter be engaged in another part of the world he would reap that prosperity which good conduct invariably achieved.

Mr. WATSON suggested that the expression of the satisfaction at the services Mr. Hackett had rendered to the company should be accorded in some substantial manner, and suggested that the company should present him with a testimonial, which Mr. Hackett could take with him to another country, as a recognition of the services he had rendered while the secretary of the Holmbush Mining Company.

The resignation of Mr. Hackett having been accepted with regret, it was unanimously agreed that a testimonial to the amount of 20 guineas should be presented to him, as a mark of the company's esteem and respect.

Mr. HACKET having acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks, a formal resolution was passed appointing Mr. Dunford secretary.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GERNICK MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. SPENCER in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£ 18 1
Call	300 0 0 = £318 1
Mine cost	£235 12 0
Merchants' bills	54 18 4
Sundry bills	25 1 0 = 306 11 4
Leaving credit balance	£ 12 6 9

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

June 5.—I beg to hand you a report of our proceedings and progress since the last meeting of proprietors, held on Feb. 22. Spencer's engine-shaft has been sunk to the 30, cased, divided, and flat cut at the said level, and have commenced sinking below that level. The lode in the shaft is 2½*f.* wide, composed principally of quartz and mudstone, with good spots of copper ore, and a very kindly lode. This shaft is sinking by six men, at 13*s.* per *f.* The 30 has been driven east 7*fms.*; the lode is of much the same character as in the shaft, and two men and two boys, at 3*s.* per *f.* The same level has been driven west of shaft 6*fms.*; the lode in the present end is 3½*f.* wide, and well defined, being composed principally of mudstone and quartz, and gives a low percentage of copper, tin, and silver. I enclose with this report an assay of a sample taken from the end this week. I consider this to be a very kindly lode, and am daily expecting to cut a good course of copper ore here, as I consider the present character of the lode will warrant this expectation. This end is being driven by two men and two boys, at 30*s.* per *f.* For the next three months I would recommend to continue these levels with the present staff of men, and to push on the engine-shaft with all possible speed to the 40, so that it will incur a cost of about 100*l.* per month. For good, in three months, if the ground continues as hitherto, we can sink the shaft to 40, and lay open a large extent of ground on the lode in the 30; and by so doing I feel confident good results will be realised; and in conclusion, I beg to say I believe with a little perseverance this large and promising lode will be found a very profitable one.—CHAS. CARKEEK.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be unnecessary for him to make many observations, as the report of Capt. Carkeek fully detailed the points at present in operation. He might, however, just state that since the last meeting the shaft had been completed to the 30, and levels were being driven east and west through the lode at the easy rate of 30*s.* to 35*s.* per fathom, in which levels they were opening a considerable quantity of ground. So far as he knew the mine, and judging also from the report, he certainly should not advise cross-cutting at the present level, but would prefer going to the 40 or 50, and then cross-cut to the other lode. From the indications presented by the lode, the agent seemed confident that before the next meeting a course of ore would be reached. He had himself audited the accounts, and could vouch for their correctness.

Mr. LEBY said that the Fuzerick lode, in New Wheel France, was a very promising one, and he thought that there could be no doubt that the same lode passed through the Gernick sett, which was unquestionably a good feature. In addition to that there was the Garden lode, which had also been seen in New Wheel France, where it presented every indication of proving remunerative. That lode, too, he thought, must pass through Gernick. He was not exactly prepared to say whether the lode they were at present working upon in Gernick was either of those to which he referred, but he believed from its characteristics, from the district, and from its contiguity to Trevole (which mine was now coming on well) that there were good chances of those lodes being productive in their sett.

The SECRETARY said it was gratifying to find that the costs, as estimated by Captain Carkeek, had not been exceeded—about 100*l.* per month; and, as he estimated about the same costs would be incurred during the next three months, the committee considered that a call of 1*s.* per share would be sufficient to meet that expenditure and pay off the outstanding liabilities. He was upon the mine some few days since, and the stuff which he saw brought from the lode was highly mineralised, and, as far as he could judge, of a promising character. From the indications there were good grounds for Captain Carkeek's supposition that a course of ore would be reached in a short time. The ground being easy a considerable quantity could be opened for a comparatively small outlay; as the levels could be driven for 35*s.* per fathom, it must be obvious that a considerable quantity of ground could be opened during the quarter. In the meantime, the shaft would be sunk with all speed to the 40 *f.* level, and explorations made on the course of the lode at that depth. He thought there were some grounds for hoping that Captain Carkeek's anticipations would be realised before the next meeting.

Mr. W. WARD said from all he could hear the general opinion entertained in the district was that the course of ore would be reached in a very short time. This was the district was such that it was extremely improbable their sett did not contain the same lode that were satisfactorily proving themselves in the contiguous properties; in fact, the important discoveries that were continually being made in the circumjacent setts materially enhanced in his mind the intrinsic, though at present undeveloped, value of their property. He fully concurred with the opinion that had been expressed by their Chairman—that cross-cutting should not be commenced until a greater depth was attained, and should any discovery at that depth be made, Gernick would soon rank with some of the more fully developed mines in the district. It could not fail to be satisfactory to the proprietors to find that the estimate made by Capt. Carkeek as to the working cost had not been exceeded, if only for the reason that the greatest confidence might be placed in the estimate made in the report just read with respect to the costs of the current quarter, during which period he trusted some substantial and satisfactory result would be achieved.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and a call of 1*s.* per share was made.

A resolution was passed to the effect that proceedings be taken against all shareholders in arrears of call, and the committee were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held on Monday, at their office, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, to receive the accounts for the past half-year, to elect directors, trustees, and auditors for the ensuing year, and to transact the general business of the company.—ALDERMAN CARROLL (Chairman of the company) in the chair.

The directors' report stated that "Two of the directors have been at the mines within the last fortnight, in order more energetically to press on the works, and everything is being done to insure the prevention of any unnecessary delay. You are already aware that from the highly promising indications of the ground lying to the westward of your present workings at Silvermines we have kept constantly in view its development; but to do this in the manner which will hereafter enable the mine to be worked to the best advantage, the present adit level has to be extended to a distance of 189 *fms.* To carry on this work and to effectually prosecute our operations it required a greater amount of capital than that which we had at command, and accordingly in the month of February last we disposed of 800 of the unallotted shares upon the Stock Exchange. After mature consideration, we deemed this the mode of providing the requisite capital which would prove least onerous to the proprietors. In conclusion, we see no reason to alter the opinion which we have uniformly expressed—that, with the machinery at present erected and in course of erection, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of our ultimate success in rendering the admittedly large deposits of calamine which are on your property highly remunerative."

Mr. FAYLE also read a report from Capt. Roberts, the company's engineer.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report and abstract of accounts be adopted.

Mr. BARTON said at the last half-yearly meeting the directors had said they did not anticipate that any further calls would be made on the shareholders. Since that promise had been held out he had seen, with great surprise, that 500 new shares had been issued, and which he believed had been done without the knowledge of the proprietors, and although the company had 2500*l.* in cash, which they had lent out at interest. He wished to know why these 500 new shares had been added to the stock of the company, also to whom they had been sold, and at what rate per share. He also wished to know to whom the 2500*l.* cash in the hands of the company had been lent, and at what rate of interest. He observed that the shares had been sold at 5½*s.*, which was a very low rate.

Mr. GARTLAND said, with reference to the promise held out on the last occasion that no further calls would be made, that promise the directors felt bound to keep; they had kept it, and hoped still to be able to keep it. With reference to the creation of additional capital, the report stated the reasons which made that step necessary. The directors found that, in order to develop the resources of the mine, it was necessary to continue the adit level consensually to that the estimates made by Capt. Carkeek as to the work, as the Chairman had stated, the directors did expect that on this occasion they would be able to congratulate the proprietors on their entire completion, but the meeting must recollect the frightful winter which they had experienced—a winter which, in fact, made it a question of prudence whether they would go on with the works during its continu-

ance or not. However, the directors deemed it better to prosecute the works, and they were now very nearly completed, the only addition required being to complete a small steam-engine and erect the calciners. When that was done, which would be in about six weeks, the whole machinery would be in working order, and capable of developing the resources of the mine. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the sale of the shares, the question was whether it would be prudent for the directors to spend the whole of their available capital in the erection of the machinery, and leave themselves without any capital to develop the mines, or to have a sum of money in hand for such purposes, thus obviating the necessity either of making any call on the proprietors or being obliged to borrow the money in any other way. With these observations he (Mr. Gartland) seconded the adoption of the report.

Dr. MITCHELL begged to ask whether any experiments had been tried with the ore on a small scale, to test the practicability of separating the iron from the zinc? He also wished to know whether ochre in considerable quantity had not been found to exist in the ore?

Sir JAMES MURRAY said ochre had been found to exist in the ore in large quantities—as much as would dye the whole empire of England. (A laugh.) It could be made commercially valuable in the manufacture of coarse paint. He (Sir James Murray) had taken the pains to consult one of the ablest analytical chemists in existence—Prof. Andrews, of Queen's College, Belfast—who had analysed the ore, and found it to contain 24 per cent. of the peroxide of iron, and 43 per cent. of the oxide of zinc. That was a very large proportion.

Dr. MITCHELL enquired whether the directors had sold any of the ochre, and what price had been obtained for it?—The CHAIRMAN said that they had sent 5 tons to Liverpool as a sample, and put a price of 50*s.* per ton on it, but as yet no one had offered to purchase it.—The reports were then adopted *nem. con.*

On the motion of Mr. FAYLE, Mr. Thomas H. Keely was appointed auditor for the ensuing year, and Mr. John Kidd was appointed scrutineer.

Mr. O'Brien having been called to the chair, which was vacated by Alderman Carroll, Mr. FOX moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, for their zeal and attention to the interests of the company. Mr. BARTON seconded the proposition. The proposition was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Gresham House, on May 31. Mr. A. MILLET in the chair.

Mr. SPARGO (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The report was read, which appeared in last week's Journal. The accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 238*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

The CHAIRMAN said that, although the property never presented a more encouraging appearance, the company was, unfortunately, in a somewhat anomalous position. He referred to the fact that while some of their largest shareholders had paid up the whole of the calls, and were willing to contribute any further amount necessary for the efficient development of the property, there were those who declined to pay any further sum, and refused, indeed, to pay the calls that had already been made. It was, therefore, a pretty unjust to expect *bona fide* holders to pay any more calls until the arrears of the already made had been collected. The only course that he thought could be adopted was to forfeit all shares in arrears of call, and sell them through the Stannary Court, by which means their undertaking would be placed in a legitimate position, and the shares which were forfeited would be gladly taken up by persons who would willingly pay their quota to the efficient development of the property.

The SECRETARY fully endorsed the views of the Chairman, and contended that it was wrong in principle to call upon *bona fide* holders without taking some summary measure of dealing with those in arrears.

Capt. DALE suggested that all holders in arrears should be proceeded against forthwith, the more especially as they had all arrived at a most important juncture in their operations. Should an important discovery be made while the shares still remained in its present condition, those who had held back from payment would come in and reap the advantage secured by the capital of others.

Mr. SHERRON suggested that all shareholders in arrears of call should be served with a notice to the effect that, unless their calls were paid within a specified time, their shares would be forfeited and sold through the Stannary Court.

The SECRETARY said that notice had already been served.

After some further discussion, the report and accounts having been adopted, a resolution was passed that all shares in arrears of call be absolutely forfeited, and that the names of the holders be handed over to Messrs. Turner and Preston, the company's solicitors, with instructions to take immediate proceedings through the Stannary Court. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed, the meeting was adjourned.

NORTH WHEEL PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned general and general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Gresham House, on May 30.—Mr. BUSH in the chair.

Mr. T. SPARGO (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, when the business of the adjourned meeting was concluded. The agents' report was then read, which appeared in last week's Journal. The accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1273*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the rapidity with which their property was being developed. From the locality, and also from the great success that had attended all mining operations in the district, there could be no doubt, he thought, that North Providence would soon become equal in value to its rich neighbours. The indications presented at various points fully justified proprietors in devoting their energies and means to the establishment of this undertaking, for he had no doubt that within a short time such results would be achieved as would make the enterprise everything that could be desired.

Mr. A. MILLET stated that since the last general meeting he had visited the mine, and was glad to find that the machinery in course of erection by Mr. Gray was being progressed with most satisfactory results. The lode in the adit had very much increased in value, and every indication justified the assumption that they would meet with a considerable deposit of ore in depth. He assured the meeting that Mr. Gray was carrying on the works most energetically, and that in a very short time they would be in a position to fork the mine to the 20 *f.* level, at which depth, taking into consideration the discoveries in the properties immediately adjoining, and that the same lodes ran through their entire sett, he thought he had good grounds for believing they would meet with a course of ore sufficient to enable them to speedily bring the mine into a profitable state.

Capt. M. FRANCIS said that some short time since he inspected the whole of the district in which their property was situated; and seeing that as on the east line North Providence was joined by St. Ives Consol, so far as he could understand the geology of that part of the district, it seemed to him next to impossible to evade finding a large amount of mineral. There was ore going into the adit level west, and its character proved that the lode was of very excellent quality, and assuredly favourable for the future of their undertaking. The St. Ives Consol had paid enormous profits for years in point of fact, not a single mine in the district had failed to produce profitable results. The North Providence Mine contained precisely the same range of lodes, and was of exactly the same geological condition. In his opinion, all that was wanted was to sink and drive westward, when he believed they would have a valuable property.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an enquiry, stated that there was a good discovery of ore in the adit driving in the west part of the mine; and that as soon as the shaft was sunk to a deeper level, and the operations continued eastward and westward, he had no doubt that North Providence Mine would prove itself to be in value fully equal to the adjoining properties.

Capt. DALE was very much pleased with the prospects of the mine. He had taken a large interest in the undertaking, because he fully believed it would produce a handsome return for the investment. The appearance of the stuff coming up from the shaft and the adit end confirmed his opinion that North Providence would not fail to prove equal in value to the setts immediately adjoining. Upon his last visit he was pleased to find that the shaft was progressing favourably. It was now cleared and timbered to surface, and the engine-house would soon be completed. The whole of the works were being conducted upon a most economical system, not a farthing being uselessly expended.

The SECRETARY bore testimony to the fact that very great progress was being made in the underground operations, so as to get at the intersection of the main lode as early as possible. The main engine-shaft, which was commenced a few months since, had been continued with all speed to its present point; and he was very glad to say, notwithstanding the predictions of some persons unacquainted with the geological formation of the country, with regard to the hardness of the greenstone, or rather the cap of greenstone seen at the surface, they had been so successful as to sink the engine-shaft full 10 fathoms within the time specified, and the ground, he was glad to say, was now presenting more favourable indications and becoming much softer, so that the next 10 *fms.* would be sunk in much less time than the preceding. The principal object now in view was the sinking of the engine-shaft as fast as possible, in order to intersect the lode, and which it was anticipated would be effected in a few fathoms. From the appearance of the lode at the adit level, which was above the present point in the shaft, and also from the quality of the ore the lode contained, he thought they were justified in expecting that at the point of intersection a large deposit of ore would be found. At the adit level, where the lode was about 2*f.* wide, containing a leader of copper ore about 2*in.* in width, they were driving west on its course. The other component parts of the lode were mudstone, spar, and flint, impregnated with copper throughout—in fact, the lode was in its character precisely similar to that in the adjoining mine, the returns from which from above the 100 fathom level had amounted to something like 300,000*l.* From the general character of the lode and the ground passed through in the shaft, and also in the different levels and winzes, there was every reason to expect they would have a similar deposit of ore. As regarded the surface operations, he might state that a large number of men were at present employed in carrying out the contract entered into with Mr. Gray. The smiths' shop had been completed, and the engine-house was in course of completion. A survey of the property was being made by Mr. Symons, or Truro, with the view of extending the sea-wall, so as to obtain as much space as possible for dressing and other purposes.

not quite as good for ore as the levelness it is letting out a moderate quantity of ore from the level. This is the level of the 10, driving east from the deep adit lode, driving east of Trevening's shaft, and the North Fork, containing spots of ore, with a promising appearance. This lode at this level, driving west of the above shaft, is 3½ feet wide, composed of quartz, capels, and muddle, worth for copper ore 3¢. per fm. In driving the cross-cut south from Oate's shaft we have met with a canter lode, and are now driving south-west on its course; it is about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, and producing a small portion of copper ore. In driving on this lode we shall intersect the North Treksbury lode, when good results may be expected. The North Treksbury lode, in the shallow adit level, driving east of cross-cut, is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and has a very kindly appearance, and we have every reason to expect a productive lode here. This lode, in sinking down this level, west of said cross-cut, is 3½ feet wide, composed of prlan and gossan, and producing spots of copper ore. This lode in the 10, driving east from trial shaft, is 4 feet wide, ore throughout, and worth quite 20¢. per fm.; we are driving this end at 40¢. per fm. The lode at this level driving west from the above shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth from 10¢. to 15¢. per fm.

The 30, east of Jennings' shaft, is producing $\frac{7}{8}$ ton of good ore per day. There is no particular change in the western ends since last week. In the 34, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 22, east of Lane's shaft, the lode

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

A glance at the daily quotations of mining shares during the last few weeks shows the rather untoward fact that this property, as a whole, is undergoing a gradual process of diminution in value, the only exceptions being in favour of certain mines which have attained a very favourable position, and others in which improvements, more or less of a permanent character, are announced, but that the mass of those in which business is doing are undergoing a process of deterioration is too obvious to need further illustration. The reasons for this retrogression may be found in the generally crippled condition of trade (the best supporters of the mining interest being the wealthy portion of the trading and manufacturing classes) arising from the disturbed state of politics in Europe and the lamentable struggle impending in America, of which no one can force the end. These evils might have been borne with that equanimity which characterises the British people, inasmuch as their policy is to rather spectators than actors (watchers of events, instead of participants in them), but for the untoward event of the demise of Count Cavour, the "be all and end all" of the destinies of Italy, whose removal from the scene will doubtless become the signal for recastled hopes of power on the part of the already exiled or tottering crowns who were or are not yet the lords of misrule in that country, and thus there is work ahead for mighty armies, which might probably result, at no very distant date, in such coalitions as will lead to the remodelling of the map of Europe, and ending in favour of the principles of liberty and political freedom, more or less modified by circumstances, and the necessity of passing by easy steps from one extreme to another. This awakening subject cannot be too strongly urged upon the speculative public as indicating a policy to profit by sudden depressions in every description of stocks of the sensitive class (amongst which mines rank pre-eminent), and equally watching the moment favourable for the realisation of profits, which in the nature of things, and under all circumstances of derangement, are always offering themselves. On the other hand, holders of shares of doubtful classes, of which there are too many, will do well to realise without too narrowly regarding the loss, and there need not be pointed out a field for reinvestment in dividend-paying mines as a never-failing resource to the capitalist, and little affected in the present day by external causes, such as those the writer has attempted to describe. Finally, it may be observed that mining has already attained a great growth, and whilst it is rapidly extending its dimensions is increasing in the same ratio its stability as an institution destined to grow every year into more importance, the reasons for which are the extension of capital devoted to it, the superior science brought to bear upon its practical development, and the increase of numbers of those who undertake to assist and advise the public in their choice of investments; and lastly, but not the least, the superior interest taken by the public themselves in the statistics of such concerns as attract attention; and although this surveillance scarcely yet goes far enough for all safe purposes, the progress already made is a satisfactory inference that speculators will in the course of time know perfectly well "what shares to buy and what to avoid."—C.

EAST GRENVILLE MINE.—The following telegram was received yesterday evening from Capt. Wm. Roberts, of West Basset:—"The lode in the 25 fm. level west is producing good stones of ore, and the 35 west is worth for copper from 81. to 101. per fm.; both ends are very promising for further improvement."

WHEAL UNY.—The last month's sale of tin was about 11½ tons, at 72½ per ton. For the present month they expect to sell 14 tons. It is gratifying to the shareholders to find that as the dressing-floors become complete the agent's estimated returns of 45 tons per quarter will be realised. The East Carn Brea lodes, in the north and south cross-cuts, at No. 3 shaft, are daily expected to be cut, when the shareholders may congratulate themselves on a cessation of calls, and profits being realised.

MINING IN THE DISTRICT OF BUCKFASTLEIGH.—EAST BROOKWOOD MINE.—A fine discovery has taken place here, one of the best since Wheal Emma was opened up. At the adit level, only 10 fms. from surface, in sinking a winze, they have cut into a bunch of copper ore, valued at 301. per fm., and from appearances must make large returns.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—The bottom of the mine is still getting richer, the winze in the bottom of the 100 being worth 1201. per fm.; this run of tin ground has now been proved to extend for more than 20 fms. in length, and new ground is being daily opened. The sales of tin are also considerably increased, so that dividends may be soon expected, the skip-roads and other plant being now completed.

YARNER MINE has sampled 104 tons of copper ore, valued at 5001. The ends in the 20 and 30, on north and south lodes, are looking well, and if the mine can be kept in fork the returns will be 50 tons per month of good quality ore.

NORTH LAXEY is opening out favourably. The ore ground driven through in the 27 is now upwards of 30 fathoms long, the present end being worth 3½ ton of lead ore per fm. There is no reason why this mine may not rival its celebrated neighbour.

BROSFLOYD.—A further assay has been made by Mr. Charles Low of the tungstate of lead discovered in this mine: the sample in this case being from the more southern deposit. His certificate and report are as follows:—"White ore, 24½ per cent. of lead; silver per ton of ore, 6 ozs. 8 dwts. 4 grs. It will be seen that this sample of tungstate of lead makes considerably richer than the sample previously assayed by me, and that it also contains a small portion of silver, while the former did not give a trace. I consider it a very valuable feature in the mine meeting so large a body of this element (lead), which I should think will be sure to lead to an important discovery of solid silver-lead ore at no great distance."

SOUTH GORLAND.—It is proposed by the principal of the proprietary, to more effectually develop the resources of this property, to create fresh capital, by the issue of 1000 shares of 51. each; 10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment, the balance of 41. spreading over the current year; preference to be given to shareholders.

EAST MONA MINES (Anglesey).—These mines, copper and silver-lead, have been surveyed by Capt. Wm. Vian, who in his report of the said says:—"The position is exceedingly good, being only about two miles east of the celebrated Mona and Parys Mines, and directly on the course of the same productive veins. The strata also, as well as the veins seen in your set, are apparently of the same character as those in the above-named mines; and adjoining your set, eastward, is the East Parys Mines, from which some thousands of pounds worth of ore was formerly raised at a shallow depth. This mine, long idle, has recently been put to work again, and the present company have raised and sold ore of good quality; and this vein, which looks promising, is quite certain to be found running through your set, as the East Parys workings on it are scarcely more than 50 fms. from your boundary. Besides the lode named, there are several other out-croppings on the East Mona set. In fact, the ground is highly mineralised throughout." We are informed that the shares are being freely enquired for.

WEST POLMEAR.—Some few men are now working in the adit level in search of the Polmeare lode, and after two or three months this lode is expected to be cut at a shallow level.

NEW CROW HILL.—The lode in the 35 fm. level is looking well, being very large, and good for lead. In the 15 there is no alteration. The shaft is progressing favourably. They have just sold a small parcel of silver-lead ore, which realised 431. 19s. 11d.

NORTH PORTHILL MINE.—An excellent discovery of lead ores, at the depth of only 2 fms. from surface, has caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood of St. Minver, and a company is forming to work it by steam-power. I am told that the greater portion of the shares are held in the locality. Several agents value the lode at least 1 ton of lead to the fathom. Several pits have been sunk on two lodes, and in all of them indications of lead ore of a most unusual kind and quality have been found; such, indeed, as would lead any miner to say that an ordinary trial will be more than likely to lead to success.

CASARA LEAD MINE.—In addition to the improvement noticed last week in the new lode, which is still yielding about 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, the old lode in the 30 fm. level north is now worth 30 cwts. per fathom, and still improving. The winze sinking below the 20, in advance of the 30 end, is worth from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The mine never looked so well as at present.

TAVY CONSOLS.—It may be in the recollection of some of the adventurers of the above mine that in the year 1851 a large course of ore was discovered in the western part of this property in the 12, which led from 14 to 16 tons per fathom, and the workings were continued as far as the water permitted. The lode was then driven with the view of reaching the body of this ore, but without success; and it is now being ascertained that these workings were on a branch of the lode only, the main lode lying to the north untouched. During the past week the mystery has been unravelled, and this noble lode, the champion of the county, intersected at the 56 while driving a short cross-cut north. A mine is, therefore, opened, there being alternate levels from the 90 upwards. This is, indeed, an important discovery, not for Tavy Consols only, but for the mines in the Tavystock district generally.

EAST RUSSELL.—The accident to the steam-whim occurred in the course of hauling, and the expense to repair which is expected to be from 701. to 801.

NANTEOS AND PENRHUW.—At the general meeting, held on May 2, it was stated in the managing director's report that in the deep adit, at Eystumtean, the length of ore ground passed through was 15 to 30 fathoms, in some parts of the value of 2 to 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. That at 4 fathoms below the adit part of the lode was cut into, and valued, as far as seen, at 2 tons per fathom; that the shaft was down 10 fathoms below the adit, and would be sunk 1½ fathoms more, when the lode would be cut through, and levels driven on it. It was expected that would be accomplished in about a month, and it was a point of much interest and importance, as if the lode were found good at that depth, as there was ground for anticipating, the returns would soon be materially increased, and the value of the mine considerably enhanced. Important part has now been reached, and a level begun, where the lode is valued at 20 to 30 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and it is expected to improve as they advance westward. It was also stated at the last meeting that in the 30 east, at Bwlchgwyn, a course of ore was daily expected. It is now worth 6 cwts. per fathom—this is upon a north lode, and a considerable distance from Eystumtean. Upon the whole, the mine appears to be opening out according to expectations.

CUDDRA.—The engine-shaft is now at the 100, and levels will be driven through the lode at that level. The lode is producing 3 tons of good black and grey copper ore per fathom. It is expected that the 100 ends will soon reach even a better lode. As shoots of ore have gone below the 90, the copper returns will now increase. Arrangements are being made to drain Walker's shaft below the 56, when the 56 will be driven west to reach the great run of tin known to be in that part of the mine. The stamps are working well, and returns of tin will now be made in addition to copper ore.

WEST SOUTH CARADON MINE continues to be prosecuted with vigour. Some rich stones of ore have been left at the office by Mr. F. Pryor, the manager, exactly resembling in character the ore from its rich neighbour, South Caradon. The rapid rise in East Caradon shares has directed attention to this adventure, and a considerable demand for shares has existed at advanced prices, and shares are scarce. Several of the South Caradon lodes must traverse the set, and if one of them is cut rich by the adit now cross-cutting the set, a rise of several hundred per cent. on the present market value is certain.

NORTH PROVIDENCE.—If the constant visits of the townsfolk and the disposition to meet the general wants of a mine situated in the centre of a town, as this is, may be regarded as criterions, the inhabitants of St. Ives are much gratified at the works now in progress. The surface offices are up, and a full number of men employed about the house for reception of the engine, which it is understood will be delivered in a few days. The engine-shaft is also going on night and day, with every possible dispatch, and I am told they have a productive lode in the adit end; indeed, there can be no mistake about this, as I have seen splendid specimens of copper taken therefrom. There are many respectable and open-handed supporters of mining enterprises in the locality, who are so satisfied of the value of this set in particular as only to require the assurance that it really will be properly carried out to go in for a large interest; and since matters have been reconstituted the determination thrown into the work of development

gives substantial proof of the intention to carry out the undertaking. If the management continues to proceed in this way the company will not only secure the good wishes and cordial support of the residents (which, after all, is of great importance, considering the position of the mine), but the shareholders, by such a course, will soon be in possession of a profitable mine, of which thus early it gives ample proof; and the district carries guarantees of success equal to, if not surpassing, any other in point of production.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—One of the managing directors, accompanied by several gentlemen from Shrewsbury, visited this mine on Wednesday, and found the works proceeding most satisfactorily. A body of ore in the north lode, driving east, may be cut any day. Such is the confidence entertained as to ultimate results, that several hundreds of the unallotted shares will be forthwith applied for from Shrewsbury and its locality.

WHEAL NORRIS.—Several reports have been lately received from this mine, which are of a highly favourable character. No. 3 lode is producing large quantities of tin, and No. 4 lode is expected to be found equally good on reaching the cross-course, which will be effected, probably, ere the end of the present week. Cross-cuts are now driving to cut other lodes, which are likely to be very productive. There is a large quantity of efficient machinery on the mine, and no less than 90 persons employed. Some of the promoters of the adventure are well known as men of business habits, and possessing a sound practical knowledge of mining, so that there is every reason to expect that the affairs of the company will be conducted in a proper and miner-like manner. From the vigorous prosecution of the mine, and the economy observed, it is likely that at no distant period the shareholders will be amply remunerated for their outlay.

SILVER BANK MINES.—We have to notice that this young adventure in the Cardiganshire district, to which we have called attention from time to time, is progressing very favourably, and likely, as we have already intimated, to become a valuable investment. The agent's report says this week,—"In clearing the shaft where the Romans have been working, by the side of the Devil's Bridge and Aberystwyth turnpike-road, there is a splendid lode in the west end, and going down. We are down in this shaft about 4 fms., but I think we are not yet near the bottom."—JOHN MONAGHAN.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE MINING COMPANY (St. Ives, near Lis-keard).—This company has been recently wound-up, and another formed by an influential party, on the cost-book principle, called the Wheal Caradon Copper Mining Company, in 6000 shares, the whole having been taken up by shareholders in the old company. Capt. Francis Pryor, of Hedrueth (who successfully manages several dividend-paying mines, and amongst others the Wheal Caradon), has the management of the mine under the new company, and the works are now progressing satisfactorily, under the superintendence of a competent resident agent, with a fair prospect of success.

WEST GREAT WORK continues to open out well. The western end in Aere lode, is about 2½ fms. from the cross-cut, producing saving work; the lode in the eastern end is still 1½ ft. wide, leaving a profit. The rise being put up in the course of tin is fully worth 201. per fm. Altogether, our prospects are most favourable.

TREVOULE MINE is opening up well in the western part, and the great improvement in the 80, on the old engine lode, the 90, on the caunter or new lode, and the splendid lode in Stephens's shaft, the deepest point in the extreme western ground, indicate a great and lasting mine; the quantity and quality of the ore will greatly improve as the mine is laid open, a large quantity of black ore being carried away in the water.

WHEAL SETON.—This mine is much improved, and has not looked so well for years. A dividend is expected to be declared on Monday next. The caunter lode in the 130 is still a good lode. The cross-cuts are progressing favourably, and ere long are expected to cut the lode in the 140 and the 110. The samplings of copper ore will be considerably increased.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, June 7, 1861.

COFFER.		£ s. d.	BRASS.		Per lb.
Best selected	..... p. ton	101 0 0	Sheets	.....	9½d.-10d.
Tough cake	..... "	98 0 0	Wire	.....	9½d.-9½d.
Tile	..... "	98 0 0	Tubes	.....	10½d.-11d.
Burma Burma	..... "	101 0 0-102 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.		
Coprola	..... "	98 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	.....	10 0
Copper wire	..... p. lb.	0 10 -0 1 0½	Do (hammered)	.....	0 10-16 10 0
Sheathing & bolts	..... "	0 11 -	Do, in faggots	.....	16 10 0-19 0 0
Bottoms	..... "	0 10 -	English, Spring	.....	18 0-23 0 0
Old (Exchange)	..... "	0 9½ -	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	.....	44 0 0
IRON.			Spindle	.....	30 0 0
Bars, Welsh, in London	.....	6 5 0-6 10 0	QUICKSILVER	.....	7 0 0 p. bottle
Do, to arrive	.....	5 17 6 -	SPELTEN. Per Ton.		
Nail rods	.....	7 0 0 -	Foreign	.....	16 10 0 -
Do, Stafford, in London	.....	7 7 6-7 15 0	To arrive	.....	17 0 0 -
Bars ditto	.....	7 10 0-8 0 0	ZINC.		
Hoops ditto	.....	8 10 0-8 15 0	In sheets	.....	33 10 0-24 0 0
Sheets, single	.....	9 0 0-9 15 0	TIN.		
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	.....	3 0 0-4 0 0	English, blocks	.....	125 0 0 -
Refined metal, ditto	.....	4 0 0-5 0 0	Do, Bars (in barrels)	.....	126 0 0 -
Bars, common, ditto	.....	5 0 0 -	Do, Refined	.....	137 0 0 -
Do, merchant, in Tees	.....	6 15 0-7 0 0	Banca	.....	125 0-126 0 0
Do, railway, in Wales	.....	4 17 6-5 0 0	Straits	.....	120 0-121 0 0
Do, Swed., in London	.....	11 5 0-12 0 0	TIN-PLATES.*		
To arrive	.....	11 0 0-11 5 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qu. p. bx.	.....	1 8 6-1 9 6
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	.....	2 8 -2 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	.....	1 14 6-1 15 6
Do, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	- - -	IX Ditto 2d quality	.....	1 5 0-1 7 6
Do, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	- - -	IX Ditto 3d quality	.....	1 11 0-1 13 6
Staffordshire Forge Pig	.....	3 10 0-3 12 6	IX Coke	.....	1 2 6-1 3 0
Welsh Forge Pig	.....	- - -	IX Ditto	.....	1 2 6-1 9 6
LEAD.			Canada plates	.....	10 12 0-13 0 0
English Pig	.....	20 10 0-21 15 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	.....	- - -
Ditto sheet	.....	21 10 0-22 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing	.....	p. lb. 9½d.
Bars, common, ditto	.....	22 10 0 -	Indian Charcoal Pigs	.....	6 12 6-6 15 0
Ditto white	.....	25 10 0-30 0 0	In London	.....	- - -
Ditto patent shot	.....	23 10 0-24 0 0	* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
Spanish	.....	19 15 0-20 0 0			

REMARKS.—In the Metal Market there has been some little appearance of returning animation during the week, in consequence of the low prices in one or two metals having induced some few speculators to make operations, but this has not had any sensible effect on the general tone of the market, which is still extremely dull. The ordinary number of merchants' orders being greatly diminished on account of the heavy shipments last year, and the American ports being virtually closed, will sufficiently account for the existing depression; we may, however reasonably expect a better demand to spring up before long.

COFFER.—In English descriptions no alteration in market prices has taken place, although lately at each sale of ores the standard shows a decline on the preceding sale. There is but little enquiry for cake and tile, and the demand for sheets and sheathing is anything but good. The market for foreign has still rather a downward appearance, and, for the time being, is almost entirely neglected; quotations nominal. Yellow metal without improvement, 8½d. to 9½d.

IRON.—Railway bars can now be purchased at 47. 17s. 6d. to 57. per ton, f.o.b. in Wales. Merchant bars are in moderate request, mostly for shipment to India and the Mediterranean; prices remain as last quoted—57. at the works; and 57. 17s. 6d., f.o.b. in the Thames. Staffordshire makes are very slow of sale; none but first-rate brands can be placed, and these only to a very limited extent. Swedish iron without animation, at 111. to 117. 5s. for arrival, and 117. 5s. to 117. 10s. on the spot. Scotch pigs have fluctuated but slightly during the week until to-day, when an improvement was manifested, quotations being 48s. 9d. m.n. Shipping brands show an advance of 6d. to 1s. per ton throughout, the demand for shipment having considerably improved.

LEAD.—There is nothing like improvement to report in this metal; quotations remain as previously stated; possibly buyers might obtain some concession in price, as sellers are badly off for orders. English pig, 207. 10s. to 207. 15s. for WB; sheets, 217. 10s.; shot, 237. 10s.; Spanish pig, 197. 15s. to 207.

SPELTEN.—This metal has lately undergone a considerable decline in price, chiefly owing to excessive arrivals and foreign markets being overstocked from last year's shipments; thus the usual requirements abroad have been anticipated. Stocks here, as well as in Hamburg, Breslau, and Stettin are very heavy, and sales inconsiderable, although the prices have receded to 167. 10s.; some business is reported at this rate. The stocks in London on the 1st inst. amounted to 4878 tons, having increased 753 tons during the month of May.

ZINC.—Rather lower; 237. 10s.

TIN.—Stagnation prevails in the tin market; the near approach of the Dutch sale and the languid state of the tin-plate trade cause buyers to withhold purchasing until the result of the sale be ascertained. The quotations for English are nominally as before, but buyers can get their wants supplied below fixed rates. Banca, 1251.; Straits, 1201., nominal.

TIN-PLATES.—Dull of sale, and lower in price; 22s. 6d. for IC coke, 28s. 6d. charcoal.

STEEL.—Several sales of Swedish keg, chiefly for arrival, have been made at lower prices than current quotations. English descriptions not much enquired for. QUICKSILVER.—Unaltered; 77. per bottle.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 6.—There is scarcely any alteration to record in the position of this market. The demand for Staffordshire iron continues very limited, and some makers are much pinched for specifications to go on with. Welsh iron remains steady at last quotation. Bars are in fair request, but there are very few orders for rails. Scotch pigs not quite so firm, but the quotation is the same as this day week. No alteration in copper or block tin. Tin-plates very dull. Lead can be had on lower terms. The exports from Liverpool last month fell off about 4400 tons of iron, and about 4000 boxes of tin-plates, as compared with same month last year.—*Erra-*

tum: In my report of May 30, for the price of pig-lead read "201. to 205. 5s." instead of "221. to 221. 5s."

Unlike the Stock and general markets, which have been dull and depressed since our last, the MINING MARKET has been particularly buoyant and active, and a large amount of business transacted of a *bona fide* character, and less of gambling speculation. It is a singular thing, also, that the mines now in demand at enormously high prices, and as first-class investments, only some few months ago bore scarcely any price in the market, and were neglected by the general public. Cook's Kitchen, now advanced to 301., 321., were almost unsaleable a year or two since. The mine has been worked for 100 years, and made in ancient times very large returns of copper, but of late years the produce has been tin, and the shaft was sunk through a poor lode for 100 fms. at least, which wore out the patience of many, and made them sell. The indications, however, were good, and a neighbouring mine showed the success that perseverance would probably meet with, and those who held on have met with a reward in a value of 180,0001. upon their mine! Another instance which has been often mentioned, as showing the rapid and extraordinary success of a new speculation, is East Caradon, the shares in which have reached 281., making the value of the mine 170,0001. The sale of shares a short time since in the market at 1s. 6d. each has become an off-repeated tale; but when we first called attention to the shares, at 21. each, and the great point of the mine—cutting the lode in the 50—was coming off, we were very sanguine as to the result. At this mine there was nothing to guide the shareholders but "good indications" down to a depth of 50 fms., for the lode showed "promises of ore, but nothing better;" and there were many who disbelieved the promises, as there always will be in every mine; but here, again, the *bona fide* adventurers have met their reward in the richest mine in the county. We could, of course, reverse the picture, and show many instances of disappointment and loss; but we could also show more cases in which success has attended and enriched the *bona fide* miner, when, in good localities, indications such as have proved successful in adjoining mines have acted as guides to good and proper management. The majority of mining speculators of the present time, however, seem to have adopted the motto—"The value of a thing is what it will bring" in the market. And as the uncertainty of the Share List has become greater than the uncertainty of mining, a state of bewilderment takes the place of confidence in the minds of shareholders. There never was such a thing as a continuous course of ore without poor places, or good indications without temporary changes; and as these are made daily and almost hourly use of to influence jobbing operations in the market, they may and do distract shareholders, but are unregarded by the miner.

The largest amount of business has been transacted in Cook's Kitchen, East Caradon, West Seton, Devon Great Consols, Marke Valley, Wheal Union, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Ludcott, South Frances, East Grenville, Wheal Union, South Carn Brea, Bryn Gwio, Carn Camborne, East Basset, &c. Cook's Kitchen shares have kept at 30 to 32, and leave off 30½ to 31½. East Caradon shares advanced to 28, and leave off 27½ to 28½; the 60 ends on the caunter lode, according to official report, are worth 1201. per fm., each end, showing a great improvement in the lode from what it was even in the 50. Marke Valley shares have reached 9, and leave off 9 to 9½; the mine continues to look well. Devon Great Consols shares have been in request, and a good business done, the price leaving off 365 to 370. West Seton shares also in demand, leaving off 375 to 385. We understand they are on the point of cutting the lode at the 110, which has, probably, brought buyers into the market. East Basset shares rather more dealt in, and leave off 92½ to 97½. Alfred Consols, 1½ to 2; Bedford Consols, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Bryn Gwio, 35 to 36; Calstock Consols, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Camborne Vein, 1½ to 2½; Cargoll, 15 to 16; Carn Brea, 87½ to 90. Drake Walls, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 3317. 4s. 7d., which would have been much better but for the fall in tin. East Grenville shares have been comparatively quiet, and free from fluctuation; the shares opened at 50s. to 52s. 6d., kept at about 49s. to 50s. till Friday morning, when they declined, and leave off 44s. to 46s. The official telegram from the mine, which caused the decline, shows that the 35 end was not looking so well, and is as follows:—"The 35 end yields stones of ore; the 35 west is worth 1½ ton, promising for greater improvement; the 25 west is yielding good stones of ore." East Devon, 2½ to 3½; East Carn Brea, 7½ to 8; East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; East Russell, 4 to 4½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 14 to 16; Great Alfred, 10s. to 12s. 6d. Wheal Union shares became in demand on Thursday at 2½ to 3, and leave off 3½ to 3½; the report states that in the flat-rod shaft the lode is 2 feet wide, mixed throughout with copper ore; the 40, east of engine-shaft, rising on south part of the lode, is worth 401. per fm. for tin. Great Wheal Fortune, 13½ to 14½; Herodsfoot, 39 to 41, ex dividend of 2½ per share, declared at the meeting. Hingston Down, 2 to 2½; Lady Bertha, 22s. to 24s.; Merilyn, 14s. to 16s.; New Seton, 55 to 57½; New Treleigh, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; North Crofts, 7 to 7½; North Downs, 4½ to 4½; North Robert, 11s. to 13s.; North Roskear, 20 to 21. Wheal Basset, 90 to 95; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 2½ per share was declared, leaving 117s. 15s. 4d. in hand. The profit on the two months was 11591. 3s. 10d., and the report much of the same character as for some months past. North Treskerby, 23½ to 24½; Par Consols, 8½ to 9; Pendene, 5½ to 5½; Providence Mines, 39 to 41; Rosewarne United, 22½ to 25; Sorridge Consols, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. South Caradon shares have advanced to 31½, 320, and in demand. South Carn Brea, 3½ to 3½. South Frances in demand, and advanced to 132½, 137½. Wheal Unity shares advanced to 26s., at which price local parties were buying; but on Thursday bearing operations appear to have been commenced; large speculative sales were made, and the price brought down to 19s. 6d., they then advanced to 22s., and leave off 18s. to 20s. There is one point of interest in the mine, which, to those who understand it, is in itself worth the present price of shares as a speculative chance; if it fails the loss can easily be calculated, but if the success which is fairly anticipated be met with, the shares would reach a high price. The 65 and 75 ends have for some time been driven to a large cross-course, which will shortly be cut through, and against which a good bunch of ore has been met with. This ore, found in the 65, is holding up eastward in the back, and from it some very rich ore has been raised, 16 tons of which, in the present sampling of 80 tons, yields a produce of 16½ per cent. This ground stands whole to surface, and the 50 and other levels are driving west towards it. The great point, however, is the cross-course, in cutting through which a good deposit of ore is anticipated. Stray Park, 35 to 36; Trelyon Consols, 12½ to 15; Vale of Towy, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Polmeare, 210 to 220. West Polmeare shares have been in good request at 20s. to 21s. West Bryn Gwio, 35 to 36.

Trevoile, 7 to 7½; the lode at Stephen's shaft is worth 251. per fm.; the 80, on old engine lode, driving towards it, 201. per fm. West Caradon shares have been flat, at 54 to 56. West Damsel, 53 to 55; West Fowey, 4½ to 5; West Rose Down, 11 to 12; West Stray Park, 4½ to 5; Wheal Arthur, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheal Buller, 105 to 110; Wheal Clifford, 180 to 190; Wheal Edward, 40s. to 45s.; Wheal Damsel, 9 to 11. Wheal Ludcott in good demand, at 3½ to 3½; at the meeting, we understand, a dividend of 4s. per share will be declared. North Minera, 31s. to 33s.; Charles's shaft, we hear, is still sinking in a course of ore worth from 4 to 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. The slope west of Williamson's winze, in back of the 35, is now 16 feet wide, producing from 3 to 4 tons per fm. In a shaft upon a north and south lode, just forked 7 yards deep, the lode is producing about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; dressing operations are about to be resumed. Cofa Cilcen, ½ to ¾; the mine is reported as looking promising, having good ore in the 60 and the 73 yard levels east. In the 60, west of footway shaft, there is a course of ore solid, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fathom, and the mine is working dry and inexpensively. Long Rake, 10 to 11; the engine went to work on Thursday, and mine reported to be in fork by Monday. Wheal Margaret, 47½ to 50; Wheal Moyle, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Set

2½; Stray Park, 3½; East Wheel Russell, 4½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Kapunda, 2½; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1½; Worthing, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 3½; Fortuna, 2½; Linares, 8½; United Mexican, 5½, 5½, 5½; Cobre, 40½.

Previous quotations have been generally maintained "outside" during the week. In Foreign and Colonial Mining shares there have been but few transactions. St. John del Rey are quiet, in anticipation of the despatches, which are now due; the shares leave off 35 to 35½. Great Northern, 1½; the same price as for some time past. Worthing, 1; United Mexican rather flatter, 5½ to 5½. Lusitanian nominally ½ dis. to par; at the adjourned meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit on the 12 months' working of 2142. 9s. 9d.; this result would not warrant a dividend being declared. The prospects at the works are, however, more cheering, so that better results may be looked forward to. Port Phillip, 14s. to 16s. Cobre leave off 40 to 41; they have, however, reached 41½ during the week. Kapunda, 2½ to 2½; General, 23 to 24; Linares, 8 to 8½; Labuan Coal are quoted 2½ to 3½ prem.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 4351 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,890. 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 132. 2s.; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 5. 6s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 256 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
May 2.....	2871	134 16 0	7.....	£5 14 0	£95 10 0
" 9.....	2143	134 19 0	6.....	5 4 0	93 8 0
" 23.....	5622	135 3 0	6.....	5 5 6	88 17 0
" 30.....	4618	131 0 0	6.....	5 11 0	87 11 0
June 6.....	4351	132 3 0	5½	5 0 6	85 10 0

Compared with the sale of last week, the decline has been in the standard 2. 2s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 9d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 998 tons of ore were sold, realising 8727. 17s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 113. 6s. 9d.; average price per ton, 8. 15s.; average produce, 9 11-16; quantity of fine copper, 96 tons 13½ cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
May 14.....	1427	111 17 0	12½	£11 5 6	£93 1 0
May 21.....	1968	110 18 6	12 5-16	12 2 0	98 5 0
June 4.....	998	113 6 9	9 11-16	8 15 0	90 4 0

Compared with the last sale the decline has been—in the standard, 7. 10s.; and in the price per ton of ore about 14s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been—in the standard, 2. 15s.; and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 4d. Of the 998 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 810 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 10½, and sold at an average standard of 112. 13s. 9d.=9. 6s. 6d. per ton of ore. The remaining 188 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 7½, and sold at an average standard of 118. 2s. 8d.=6. 7s. 6d. per ton of ore. On June 18, there will be offered for sale 2442 tons of ore, from Berehaven, Cobre, Cuba, Knockmahon, Western Australia, Gellyreath, Wallaroo, Del Sota, Appenilla, and other mines.

At the Herodfoot Mine meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 2048. (2s. per share) was declared.

At the Wheel Basset meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 1024. (2s. per share) was declared.

At Ding Dong Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending March showed—Balance last audit, 960. 19s. 4d.; mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1837. 11s. 6d.=2648. 10s. 10d.—Tin sold, 1001. 3s.; calls received, 957. 12s.; leaving debit balance, 689. 15s. 10d. Capt. Truran and Daniel reported upon the various points of operation. The eastern end is rather poor, but there is good tin in the western end, more especially on a branch going northwards.

At the Holmbush Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Pilcher in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 549. 4s. 6d. The details of the meeting appear in another column.

At the Wheel Trevelyan (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Hanam in the chair), the resolutions passed at the last meeting were unanimously confirmed, and the committee and secretary were empowered to dispose of the materials at the mine, provided they were not accepted by the lord.

At the Eaglebrook Mine meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 359. 16s. 4d. A call of 30s. per share was made. The report of the agent stated that there were about 20 tons of lead now being dressed for the market. The lode in the back of the 20 was from 10 to 12 feet wide, containing lead ore throughout, and promising to yield a quantity. The 20 end was nearly under the shoot of ore gone below the 10; and about 5 or 6 fms. west, at the 10, another shoot of ore was gone below, which will be reached by this level in a short time. The 30 was being driven west through a rough or fissure, and from the appearance of the lode it was considered that a course of ore would soon be reached. This mine, like many others in Wales, was suffering from an insufficient supply of water for the machinery. The prospects are considered highly satisfactory.

At Wheel Anno meeting, on May 31, the accounts to the end of April showed a debit balance of 95. 5s. 7d. The mine was divided into 500 shares, and a call of 10s. per share made.

At Great Tywartha Mining Company special meeting, held on Wednesday, for the purpose of arranging as regards the erection of a second pumping-engine and other additional works, Captain Hampton, the manager, produced the plans showing the various workings, and stated that in consequence of the large quantities of ore that were now lying idle, and ought to be developed, and which, he stated, would considerably increase the income of the company. He strongly urged various additional machinery and works being at once authorized, at a total outlay not exceeding 5000. Capt. Hampton reported that in the present state of the copper trade it would be very advantageous to bring the ores into the market, and he calculated that with the additional works he could produce at least 600 tons per month, increasing very shortly to 700 tons. Capt. Hampton also explained in detail the various extensions that have been made since the mine has been worked by the present company, and reported that all the engines and machinery were in first-rate order and condition, and doing their work well. The board determined to act on Captain Hampton's advice, and gave the necessary orders for the works to be at once proceeded with.

At West Sharp Tor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1957. 3s. 4d., with arrears of calls, 1927. 1s. 6d.; but the merchants' bills for March and April, amounting to 220. 17s. 9d., remain unpaid. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. W. Richards, reporting on the mine, says—"Although we cannot as yet report any definite improvement, we have here very characteristic found in the productive mines in this locality—granite, elvan, and killas, with a very large lode, containing great quantities of gossan and mineral matter; and I beg to recapitulate the opinion previously expressed, that if this 'immense lode' be properly developed at the 150 and deeper levels, good deposits of copper ore will be met with. I estimate the cost to carry out the present operations at 185. per month."

At Collacombe Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts for March and April showed a debit balance of 811. 17s. 4d., to meet which they have arrears of call, 619. 10s.; or bills and carrying, 642. 2s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. S. Mitchell reported on the state and prospects of the mine.

At the Nance Valley Lead and Copper Mine meeting, on Thursday, it was resolved that the mine be divided into 5000 shares, the whole of which were immediately taken up. The working of the mine will be proceeded with without delay.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland meeting, held in Dublin, on Monday (Aderman Carroll in the chair), it was stated that, in order to effectually prosecute the operations, it required a greater amount of capital than that which the directors had at command, and accordingly in February last they disposed of 500 of the unallotted shares on the Stock Exchange. The directors saw no reason to alter the opinion they had uniformly expressed—that, with the machinery at present erected and in course of erection, no reasonable doubt could be entertained of their ultimate success in rendering the admittedly large deposits of calamine, which were on their property, highly remunerative. Details of the meeting appear in another column.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for February, March, and April showed a debit balance of 1291. 1s. 7d. Capt. T. Nell estimated the net sampling of ore at 170 tons. The number of hands at present employed is 98.

At South Wheel Betsy meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for February, March, and April showed a debit balance of 192. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. W. Stephens says—"We are daily expecting a change for the better in the character of the ground—that is, as far as progress is concerned; but I may remark that, notwithstanding its compact character, it appears highly congenial for mineral, so as to warrant the prosecution of the cross-cuts to open at the lodes, and the which, judging from the appearances they presented at surface, should at the present depth show thing satisfactory, and induce you to more fully develop the mine. The number of hands employed on the mine is 15, consisting of one agent, twelve miners, one smith, and one filling and landing."

At the Gernick Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Spencer in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 12. 6s. 9d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At the Gurnly Mine meeting, on May 29, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a debit balance of 2352. 19s. 3d.; and a call of 10s. per share was made. The purser and agents were requested "to examine the water-stamps at Guskus and Wheel Virgin, and report on them to the committee at their earliest convenience, and that the committee be empowered to enter into such negotiations in respect to such stamps as they may deem advisable. Capt. John Curtis was appointed consulting agent to the mine, at a salary of one guinea per month. Capt. W. W. Martyn and J. Rees state they "have a great extent of tin ground now discovered, and had we stamping-power to return our tin we could at once employ 40 tributaries, at an average tribute of 1s. in 11, at 60s. per ton for tin, and could return from 6 to 8 tons of tin per month. Our machinery is complete to the 60, and all we shall require for carrying out the present operations during the next three months will be the running materials for the general use of the mine, which will not probably exceed 1500. per month."

At Wheel Norris meeting, on May 30 (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 824. 2s.; mine cost, Jan. to March, 840. 15s. 10d.; committee, 9. 9s.; discount, &c., 8. 9s. 8d.; doctor's pension, 6. 8s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 1125. 14s. 3d.=2820. 19s. 6d.—Call, 1200. 1s.; proceeds of forfeited shares sold by auction, 37. 1s.; club account, 4. 0s. 6d.; leaving debit balance, 1579. 14s. A call of 6s. 8d. per share was made. Mr. Field reported having purchased the 45-inch cylinder engine at Trehan Mine for 3500., and offered the same to the shareholders of this mine at the same price, when it was resolved that Mr. Field's offer be accepted. The report of the

agents, Capt. J. Nance and J. Andrews, stated that they were now busily engaged in building a burning-house for calcining the tin, which they hoped would be completed in eight or ten days. About the end of June they thought they could see their way clear to get 6 tons of tin ready for the smelting-house. They had employed in and upon the mine 90 persons. The mine had been prosecuted with vigour, and they had a very high opinion of its ultimate success.

At the Caradon Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Godstone in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 134. 4s. 4d. A call of 12s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. Details in another column.

At the Lusitanian Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Henty in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the 12 months' working of 2147. 2s. The liabilities amounted to 4037. 1s., and the assets to 8653. The sum set apart for division in August last amounted to 2192. 1s., which was thus applied: 2192. to the reserve fund, 675. royalty, and 1307. for dividend; leaving a small balance of 881. still standing to the credit of the profit and loss account. The charge against the reserve fund for renewals of machinery and surface works during the past year amounted to 5411. leaving 632. for future purposes. Although the mining prospects were good, the accounts precluded the directors from declaring a dividend. Details in another column.

LEEDS, JUNE 6.—The amount of business done in Mining Shares has been limited, and throughout the week the market has remained quiet. Craven Moor, 3s. to 4s.; Hebden Moor, 15s. to 20s.; North Hallenbagie, 35s. to 45s.; Merryfield, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Niddardale, par; Wensleydale, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Yorkshire, 15s. to 17s.—JOHN GLENDHILL AND CO.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date May 31, writes:—"We informed you on May 22 that the Trading Society had declared their annual sale for June 26, at Amsterdam, the quantity amounting to 138,453 slabs, besides 20,000 slabs, if arriving in time. The company declares that they will not bring any other tin in the market before June 1, 1862, neither here nor in the colonies, except 10,000 peculs, intended for China. This engagement does not extend to tin belonging to other holders, the Government having reserved to themselves to grant or not to the holders of the Billiton Mines the sale of 3000 peculs in Holland, besides 6000 peculs in Java. The holders of the Billiton Mines have also announced for June 26 their stock in public sale, amounting to 6405 slabs, besides 1396 slabs, if arriving in time.

All these stipulations are the same as last year, and whilst we intend to wait upon you shortly with some details concerning this sale, we have only to add to-day, that since the 23d inst. about 9000 slabs have arrived, and that the sales amounted in 1860 to 151,513 slabs, 1859 to 139,128 slabs.

THE STOCK ON WARRANTS AMOUNTED, ON APRIL 30, TO—

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Slabs 27,716	28,640	15,505	
Stock in hands of Trading Society for annual sale	147,385	145,647	131,496

The business during this month has been devoid of animation; but in the absence of pressing sellers, the price of 7½d. was supported up to the moment of the declaration of the public sale. From that moment holders showed less firmness; 1000 slabs were sold at 7½d., and when at last there were no more buyers at this rate, 74d. was accepted for 500 slabs, which is our present quotation.

Mr. Van Houten (Rotterdam) under date June 5 writes:—"Since my last our market for Banca tin has been very quiet, and the price went down to 74d., at which some 600 slabs changed hands in small lots for immediate consumption. On the whole, however, buyers are not inclined to operate upon a large scale, all waiting the result of the great sale on the 26th. Of the 20,000 slabs which the company reserved the right to add it arriving in time, 8392 slabs have already arrived. The Dutch Trading Company will also offer for sale, by private contract, on June 20 about 500 tons of old copper coin.

COMMERCIAL COPPER SMELTING COMPANY.—During the week the applications for shares have been numerous. The quotations have fluctuated from ½ to 1 prem. The list will be closed in the course of a few days.

THE COAL TRADE.—On Monday, only 28 ships arrived. There was more enquiry for house coals, and upon some transactions a trifling advance was obtained. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no alteration. Best house coals 17s. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 15s.—Wednesday: 51 arrivals. There was a very marked change in the character of the market for house coals, and prices rose fully 6d. per ton. Hartley's and manufacturers' steady, at previous values. Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; seconds, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per ton.—Friday: 49 arrivals. There was a further improvement in the demand for house coals, and the market was steadily cleared at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per ton. Hartley's and manufacturers' dull, and without alteration in prices. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Eden Main, 17s.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 15s. per ton.—3 cargoes unsold; 60 ships at sea.

The importation of coals into London by sea in the month of May was 810 ships, containing 269,239 tons, being a decrease on the corresponding month in 1860 of 9640 tons. The importation of coals into London by railway and canal carriage in the month of May was 143,931 tons, being an increase on the corresponding month in 1860 of 25,941 tons.

THE LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt, we learn that the quantity of canal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool during May was 51,617 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 67,698 tons, showing a decrease in last month of 16,081 tons. The exports coastwise during May were 6522 tons, the same month last year 10,759 tons, showing a decrease in May, 1861, of 4237 tons.

Subjoined is a list of the vessels known to be at sea, with an aggregate of 499,000. In Australian gold, of which 344,000. is fully due:—

Name.	Sailed.	At sea.	Gold on board.	Value.
Kleber.....	Feb. 7.....	119 days.....	8,873 ozs.....	£35,500
Marco Polo.....	Feb. 18.....	108 ".....	6,670 ".....	26,000
Peru.....	Feb. 18.....	108 ".....	14,562 ".....	58,000
Prince of Wales.....	March 4.....	94 ".....	22,130 ".....	89,000
Rosina.....	March 4.....	94 ".....	10,466 ".....	42,000
Thermis.....	March 8.....	90 ".....	23,594 ".....	94,000
Yorkshire.....	March 16.....	82 ".....	38,626 ".....	154,500
Total.....			124,843 ozs.....	£499,000

CLAY, A MINERAL.—Referring to the Note from Mr. F. Mewburn, of Darlington, which appeared in the Journal of May 11, Mr. R. Delacour says:—"All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Although mineral, in the restrained sense of the word, would infer fossil bodies that may be mined, &c., still in the general and accepted sense in present usage, minerals may be defined as inorganic masses, of which the crust of the earth is composed. Coals are minerals; gypsum is a mineral. There are mineral resins—in fact, earths, stones, metals, fossils of all kinds, come under this general denomination. Clay is an argillaceous earth, found in veins or beds; and although in digging for the same it is perhaps unusual to call the clay a mine, that would not invalidate the classing it as a mineral, more especially as, by a peculiar process, from it is derived that beautiful and now universally known metal called aluminium. To the lode of the soil in fossil times belonged all mines, minerals, diggings, quarries, &c., of what kind or nature soever, and this right is still sedulously kept up. The customs (as recorded upon the court rolls) of various copyhold manors wherein this restriction has been perpetually made. Clay, therefore, may be correctly defined as a mineral."

THE NEW IRON-WORKS AT SWINDON.—The Great Western Railway Company, at the meeting of shareholders in February, 1860, decided upon constructing a rolling-mill for the working up of the worn or damaged iron, in order to be converted, with the aid of fresh material of the very best quality, into new rails, which it was said would possess a longer, and, therefore, a more economical existence than any which had yet been manufactured for the company. The works have now been erected, a plot of ground adjoining the north-west corner of the Swindon factory having been selected for the site. The new buildings are to the eye of a very simple construction, and consist principally of an iron roof supported on numerous iron pillars, and covering an area of from 150 to 200 feet square, the four sides of the building being left quite open, with the exception of a small space on the south side, where some offices are erected. Thousands of pounds worth of materials, however, are hidden from the eye; the floor of the building, which is raised some 3 feet above the surrounding level, being intersected in every direction by masonry shafting, pipes, flues, &c. The works have been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Ellis, a gentleman who has had much experience in the manufacture of iron.

EMPLOYMENT OF GAS TO GENERATE STEAM.—Steam for housing and other purposes, generated by means of gas, was successfully put into operation at Mr. Taylor's Engine-works, Birkenhead, on Monday, and we feel sure it must come into general use for that purpose, and particularly for employment where small power is required. The patentee is Mr. Arthur Jackson, of Liverpool. It is of importance to know that the subject has been laid before the northern board of fire-offices, who, we have been given to understand, do not object to its application in the Liverpool mercantile warehouses, if placed on the ground or first-floor. This is a grand point, as it will gradually relieve the crowded state of many thoroughfares in that town. Among the gentlemen who attended were Mr. Miller (the representative of Mr. Hartley, the dock engineer), Mr. Rees, Chairman of the Liverpool Corn Association, Mr. Robert Makin, Mr. Joseph Boulton, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Routhwaite (Mersey Dock board), Mr. Edwards (Liverpool Gas office), &c. We shall allude to this subject again in a future number, in the meantime we must say that the safety and cleanliness of gas are in themselves a powerful recommendation.

"CORNISH NOTES."—The Notes made during a recent Tour in Cornwall and Devon, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., are now ready, in a pamphlet form, price 1s. Copies can be had of Messrs. Watson and Cull, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons c. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Austell Consols 10 10 0	0	£70 10 0	£700 0 0	—
Sold on the 18th May.				
Wendron Consols. 15 16 3	14	—	1116 10 0	—
Sold on the 3d June.				
Charlestown Unit. 23 5 2	14	—	1594 15 3	—
Sold on the 4th June.				

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Newtownards.....	40	£11 4 0	£448 0 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 1st June.				
Cofn Brynno.....	50	12 0 6	600 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Glogach.....	80	14 12 0	1136 0 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Vale of Towy.....	15	12 16 6	182 5 0	ditto
ditto.....	9	12 11 0	108 9 0	ditto
ditto.....	19	12 11 0	230 0 0	ditto
ditto.....	12	9 9 6	119 5 2	ditto
Sold on the 4th June.				
Llanfair.....	24	14 0 0	336 0 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the mine.				
Llanerchyr-Aur.....	20	12 15 6	243 12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyffwgan.....	14	11 12 6	155 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dolgoch.....	1½	6 15 0	22 12 6	Courage and Co.
Dyffwgan.....	23	12 0 0	276 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhoewydol.....	16	11 12 6	177 12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 18, and sold at Swansea June 4.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	138	10½	£ 10 2 6	French Ore.....	80	6½	£5 9 0
ditto.....	117	10½	9 12 6	ditto.....	80	6½	5 9 0
ditto.....	100	11	10 2 6	ditto.....	3	10	10 0 0
ditto.....	112	10½	9 12 6	San Domingo.....	21	12½	11 6 6
Knockmahon.....	94	10½	9 11 6	ditto.....	3	11	9 15 0
ditto.....	29	10½	9 11 6	Bristol Reg.....	8	40½	36 10 0
ditto.....	120	11	10 0 0	Australian.....	1	13½	12 3 0
ditto.....	102	11	10 0 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.											
Berehaven	445	...	£4492	7	6	San Domingo	24	...	£ 267	1	6
Knockmahon	347	...	3759	17	6	Bristol Regulus.....	8	...	294	8	0
French Ore	163	...	902	0	0	Australian.....	1	...	12	3	0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.				
	Tons.	Amount.		
Copper Miners Company.....	229	£2235 0 6		
Freeman and Co.....	37	572 1 6		
Vivian and Sons.....	167	943 8 0		
Williams, Foster, and Co.....	343	3414 7 6		
C. Lambert.....	120	543 0 0		
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.....	102	1020 0 0		
Total.....	998	£8727 17 6		

Copper ores for sale June 18.—Berehaven 110, 97, 107, 100, 112, 102, 86—Cobro 100, 80, 76, 101, 82, 70—Cuba Ore 94, 56, 78, 68; Precipitate 10, 9, 10, 4—Knockmahon 106, 33, 112, 46—Australian Ore 57, 56, 52, 37, 30—Gellyreath 17—Wallaroo 58, 44—Del Sota 54, 41, 1—Union Precipitate 21, 20—Appenilla 22, 10, 8, 31—Turkish Ore 8—Australian Regulus 5.—Total, 2442 tons.

AVERAGES.				
	Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
British.....	10½	£ 9 6 6	£112 13 9	
Foreign.....	7½	6 5 6	118 2 8	
Sale.....	9 11-16	£ 8 15 0	£113 6 9	</

JOHN R. PIKE, MINE SHAREBROKER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

REMARKS.—The custom of sharebrokers and dealers availing themselves of the columns of the *Mining Journal* to address the public week by week has, by lapse of time, become in some sort an institution. Whether that practice be productive of good, or the contrary, it is not the purpose of the writer to enquire. One thing is, however, apparent on the face of it, that the holders of shares in British mines are kept up to date of the various aspects of the share market as viewed from each particular writer's stand point. To offer any apology, therefore, for adding another to the existing weekly letters would seem unnecessary, but to those of the readers of this Journal who may consider that enough is as good as a feast, I may say by way of personal justification that, in the present state of British mining property, that portion of the public interested in its welfare cannot be too well informed as to its immediate position and future prospects. It being my conviction that something remains to be done in this direction, the present series of weekly papers has been instituted.

One circumstance must have arrested the attention of every careful observer of mining matters during the last five months—and that is, the somewhat remarkable scarcity of anything like important discoveries of ore. I say that this may be looked upon by some as somewhat remarkable, when in truth it is only in accordance with the experience of men who have carefully noted the fluctuations in this respect for a sufficient long period of time to enable them to average results. At times there is a complete glut of discoveries; from north, south, east, and west the tidings come either of important improvements in lodes in course of development, or of altogether new discoveries, which have the effect of enhancing the value of mines already established, or of giving a value to some mine which, on account of its virginity, had hitherto attracted little notice; while at other times, such as that on which I am now commenting, the dearth of discovery is somewhat startling, but so it is. The miner can no more command a lode to make more than a holiday volunteer can coax the clerk of the weather to vouchsafe to him, his uniform, and accoutrements dry Saturdays. Lack of discovery, then, is one of the causes of the present depressed condition of the Mining Market, but another must be looked for in the results of the excessive severity of last winter. Possibly, no industry in this country is more dependent for equable prosperity on the weather than mining. Thermometrical extremes are the bane of mining; with the thermometer at zero, the miner may break and send his ore to surface, where it remains in ice-bound heaps, as useless for all the purposes of present profit as if the lode had no existence. Steam may be generated and injected into magnificent cylinders for winding, pumping, crushing, and other purposes, but rods will snap as if made of glass, causing the whole plant on a prosperous property to become deranged; the dressing-floors are deserted as the leads are ice-bound, and the whole market-rendering operations definitely brought to a standstill. Whilst with the glass at 90, although the case is not quite so bad, yet the scarcity of water for dressing purposes is seriously felt. The effect of the startling inclemency of last winter has not yet passed away, shareholders in calling mines have not had time to forget the extra drain on their resources in the shape of calls, whilst shareholders in paying mines have a lively recollection of the diminution in their income from diminished and, in some cases, precarious dividends. All this has had a very depressing effect on the share market, in spite of the very suggestive reflection that where the ore is it cannot be diminished in any degree in quantity, nor very sensibly in value, by any unfortunate atmospheric condition. I have now briefly alluded to two of the causes which have contributed to the present stagnation in mining affairs, but there is one other which invariably governs all others—viz., the badness of trade, a phrase which involves many serious considerations, such as the adverse state of the foreign exchanges, resulting in a low stock of bullion in the bank coffers and dear money to all who require this commodity, the disturbed state of political parties abroad, by which the peace of the world is jeopardised, and the export trade of this country seriously diminished. It is no use turning away from the consideration of such questions, on the plea that they have but a remote bearing on the prosperity of our mining industry, as it can be proved to demonstration that the Mining Exchange, like the stock, corn, and commercial exchanges of the country is absolutely dependent on contemporaneous influences for a state of either absolute or modified prosperity. Our motto, "One and All," must be construed in a wider sense than as simply indicating association with "Tre, Pol, and Pen." When the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England is fixed at 10 per cent., when taxation is in imminent danger of increase for national armament, and when the monthly returns of trade and navigation exhibit a marked decrease in the value of exported commodities, British mining must suffer equally as if all the foregoing conditions were reversed, and the metalliferous veins by which Cornwall and Devon are traversed had suffered a general decline in value.

It being established that mining, like every other particular industry, is dependent on a state of general prosperity for its welfare, I will now pass in rapid review the principal external influences by which British mining is for the moment seriously oppressed. First, there is the dearth and scarcity of money. If it could be demonstrated satisfactorily that money must for some time to come, however short the period might be, maintain its present high value, the trade of the country would rapidly accommodate itself to such a state of things, and the pressure for supply would sensibly diminish; but, unfortunately, this is not the case. The principal purchases of bullion are for American account. The territory of the Federal States is at the present moment held by two conflicting Governments, who threaten resort to the last argument of kings for the settlement of their intestine broils. The demand for money is consequently spasmodic, and so long as it remains so such spasmodic action must be reflected here. Next comes the imminent danger of an increase in our national finance, in presence of a fear that our relations of amity which have so long subsisted with the people of the North American Continent may be rudely broken in the heat of an overwhelming frenzy, and then comes the loss to which our export trade is already subjected, on the one hand by the diminished means in the hands of American import houses for the purchase of our wares, and on the other hand the peril which our merchants and their cargoes are put by the exceptional rendering of the maritime code in time of war by the executive Government of the Northern States. Already we hear of British ships running the gauntlet of a blockade, of our exports of metals to the United States having greatly diminished in value, and every mail may bring the intelligence that the metalliferous products of our British mines are contraband of war. That such an expectation, even if realised, would prevent to any very serious extent the export of metals from British ports to either of the two confederacies is not to be for one moment supposed, and a hope may be expressed that an increase in value will compensate in some measure for any diminution in quantity; but, look at the thing as philosophically as we may, the fact remains that they have a very damaging and disturbing influence. That it is not all unmitigated evil is an assertion to which some may take exception, and on this head I may have more to say next week.

SHARE BUSINESS.

Mr. PIKE has business to transact in the following shares at the prices named, and where no price is stated the value of the shares is subject to negotiation:—
20 Alfred Cons., £1 18s. 3d. 25 Cromwell (offer wanted) 3 Grambler & St Aubyn, £15 1/2
3 Brynford Hall (open to offer) 10 East Basset, £25 50 Great Retallack, 25s. 3d. £15 1/2
5 Billins, £20 50 East Alford, £1 1/2 50 Gurlin (offer wanted), £10
20 Boscunille (offer wanted) 100 East Budnick & Mount, 10s. 4 Herodfoot, £10
4 Bryn Gwlog, £36 1/2 15 East Carn Brea, £7 1/2 7 Herward United (open to offer)
40 Brynall (offer wanted), 20 East Russell, 50 Lady Bertha, £1 3s. 9d.
2 Copper Hill, £24 100 East Grenville, 5 Long Rake,
50 Camborne Vein, 33s. 9d. 14 Great South Tolgus, 15 Marke Valley,
100 Carn Camborne, 21s. 3d. 5 Great Fortune, 100 Wheel Harriett (open to offer)
100 Cefn Cilcen (an offer wanted) 100 Gernick, 3s. 3d.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

The writer, entertaining a strong opinion that the public only require the very fullest information as to the antecedent and present position of our best mines, in order to be convinced as to their value as investments, has determined to carefully investigate and consider the eligibility as channels for investment both of mines which have a market value owing to being well known, and others only requiring to be well known in order to be patronised; but as this is a work of some labour, and as it would be impossible, owing to the length to which the descriptions will run, to publish them in extenso, Mr. PIKE will from week to week announce the names of the mines on which he is prepared to advise, and will cheerfully give to the general public, as well as his clients, free of any charge whatever, the very best information in his power, a very long residence in Cornwall, coupled with 10 years' practice in the London market, enabling him to speak from personal knowledge of nearly the whole of our Cornish, Devon, and Welsh Mines. The mines to which his attention is particularly directed this week are East Caradon, Billins, and South France.

THE SHARE MARKET.

During the week business has been done at the following quotations:—Alfred Consols, 1 1/2; Billins, £20, 21; Birch Tor and Vithier, £2, 2 1/2; Clifford, £180, 185; Cook's Kitchen, £30, 32; Calvadnack, £4 1/2, 5 1/2; Camborne Vein, 1 1/2, 1 1/4; Bryn Gwlog, £35, 37; Copper Hill, £20, 23; Carn Camborne, £1, 1 1/2; Devon Consols, £36 1/2, 37 1/2. East Grenville have fluctuated a great deal, from 54s. to 44s. East Basset, £20, 23, 27 1/2. East Caradon, £25, 26 1/2; now buyers, £27 1/2. East Russell, £4 1/2, 5 1/2. East Carn Brea, £7 1/2, 8; Grambler and St. Aubyn, £14, 16; Great Fortune, £12, 13; Great Retallack, 24s., 26s.; Herodfoot, £29, £31; Kelly Bray, 20s., 22s.; Ludcott, £33, 35; Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d., 24s. 6d.; Long Rake, £10, £11; Marke Valley, £3 1/2, 4; Margaret, £48, £50, ex div.; North Downs, £4 1/2, £4 1/4; North Miners, 30s., 32s.; New France, 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d.; North Trekerby, £23 1/2, 24 1/2; Providence, £40, £42; South Caradon, £318, £320; South Carn Brea, £3 1/2, 3 1/4; Stray Park, £34, £36; South France, £125, £130; Sortridge, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; Trellawny, £10 1/2, £11 1/2; Uney, £4 1/2, £4 1/4; Union, £23 1/2, 24 1/2; Vale of Towy, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; West Caradon, £25, £27; West Gwlog, £24, £25; West Hay Park, £25, £26; West Palmer, 19s., 20s.; West Rose Down, 11s., 12s.; Wendon Consols, 18s., 19s.; Wheel Unity, 18s., 20s.; West Seton, £37 1/2, £38; Hingston Down, £2, 2 1/2; North Robert, 12s., 14s.; Arthur, 12s., 14s. 6d. It will be noticed that East Grenville shares have declined very considerably in value, a circumstance which may be accounted for by stating that the last account was principally a "bear" account, and the operators for a rise proving strongest, the high quotations which have ruled for some weeks were maintained; now, however, the principle "bears" accounts have been closed, and the price is rapidly receding. Shares in East Caradon are gradually rising in value, and, as this is a good property, higher prices may be looked for. South France is at the moment a favourite mine; the shares are in good request, and, will, no doubt, see a higher figure. Shares in some of the Welsh mines are much looked after—Billins, Bryn Gwlog, Long Rake, and North Miners are all firm at the prices quoted, and are likely still further to advance in value, as the stock is well held.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

In 4000 shares of £2 10s. each, paid £1 5s.
The balance to be called by quarterly instalments.
This valuable property adjoins the celebrated rich Fowey Consols Mine, which has yielded above £550,000 profit, each lode increasing in value as they approach the East Fowey Consols. It is reported that the lode in the 220, at Fowey Consols, is worth £200 per ton for copper ore.

Silver gossans are attracting considerable attention in the neighbourhood of East Fowey Consols. Successful results are being carried out on a large scale at the Silver Vein Reduction Works, this district being exceedingly rich in silver gossans on the back of copper lodes. East Fowey contains 35 ozs. of silver per ton.
3000 of the above shares are held by an influential proprietor; the remaining 1000 are offered at par, application for which to be made to Messrs. FOLKES and Co., 8, Moor-gate-street, London.

THE RHINELAND ZECHE-PLATO COAL, BRICK, AND POTTERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £50,000. Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, and the remainder at intervals of not less than three months, in calls not exceeding 5s. per share at any one time.

MARKETS.—Messrs. Prescott, Grote and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Osmannay, Son, and Co., 40, Charing-cross.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Sewell Brothers, 75, Old Broad-street.

Should half the capital be applied for up to the 15th inst., the business of the company will be at once commenced, otherwise the directors will return all deposits in full.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be addressed to the brokers, or the secretary, Mr. R. SMITH, at the offices of the company, 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

MR. LEE STEVENS, 38, CANNON STREET, E.C., PROMOTES JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS, CONTRACTS FOR ENGINEERING WORKS, &c., in whatever stage, from inception to completion.

THE TRINITY MARINE ASSURANCE AND MORTGAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Confidential communications attended to by Mr. LEE STEVENS, 36, Cannon-street, E.C.

Now ready, price 6d.,
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES,
ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES,
which will come into operation on January 1, 1861.

Also, price 2s.,
GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS.
Second edition, revised and much enlarged.
London: Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; and of all bookseller and newsmen.

Now ready, price 1s.,
THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1860,
BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the *MINING JOURNAL* of December 31, 1859, and January 7, 1860.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1859, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 2s. 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY. Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. 1/8. Advertisement in another column.

Just published, price 2s. 6d., a
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE NORTHERN PART OF
CARDIGANSHIRE, through which the Manchester and Milford Haven Railway is now being constructed, showing its various mines, with the lodes and metalliferous bearing channels of the district.
Thomas Spargo, 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

IRELAND.
COUNTY OF CORK CONSIDERED AS A MINING DISTRICT, WITH EXPLANATIONS AND EVIDENCE, TO SHOW THE ERRONEOUS COLOURING OF THE MAPS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND FOR THE COUNTY OF CORK, AS AFFECTING ITS MINES AND MINERALS. As published in correspondence between Mr. FRANCIS LISABE, C.E. and C.M.E., and J. BEETE JUKES, Esq., F.R.S., &c.
Dublin: Printed by J. M. O'Toole and Son, 6 and 7, Great Brunswick-street. Sold by all booksellers in Dublin, and at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Price One Shilling.

Just published, demy 8vo., price 2s. 6d., or 2s. 8d. by post,
NEW GEOLOGICAL WORK—MINERAL VEINS:
AN ENQUIRY INTO THEIR ORIGIN, FOUNDED ON A STUDY OF THE AUSTRALIAN QUARTZ VEINS OF AUSTRALIA.
Illustrated with a Coloured Geological Map and Section, and Wood Engravings.
By THOMAS BELT.
London: J. Weale, High Holborn; and at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: A. Reid.

New Edition, corrected and enlarged, in 8vo., price 12s.,
THE PRACTICAL MINERS' GUIDE:
Comprising a Set of Trigonometrical Tables, adapted to all the purposes of Oblique or Diagonal, Vertical, Horizontal, and Traverse Diallings; with their application to the Dial, Exercise of Drifts, Lodes, Slides, Levellings, Inaccessible Distances, Heights, &c.
By J. BUDGE.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in fcp. 8vo., price 6s. cloth,
COLLIERIES AND COLLIERIES:
A Handbook of the Law and Leading Cases relating thereto.
By JOHN COKE FOWLER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, and Stipendiary Magistrate for the district of Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW, ENLARGED, AND GREATLY IMPROVED EDITION OF THE ARTIZAN CLUB'S TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE.
In one volume, quarto, with 37 plates and 546 engravings on wood (200 new in this edition), price 42s. cloth, a

TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE, IN ITS VARIOUS APPLICATIONS TO MINES, MILLS, STEAM NAVIGATION, RAILWAYS, AND AGRICULTURE.
With Theoretical Investigations respecting the Motive Power of Heat and the Proportions of Steam Engines; Tables of the right Dimensions of Every Part; and Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Every Species of Engine in actual use.
By JOHN BOURNE, C.E.
Being the Fifth Edition of the Artizan Club's Treatise on the Steam Engine.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

In crown 8vo., price 6s.,
HANDBOOK OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS AND GEOLOGY.
By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.,
Author of "Text-Books of Geology."
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Preparing for publication, in Ten Parts, at 6d. each, the Second Edition of
SHAKSPERE: HIS TIMES AND CONTEMPORARIES.
By GEORGE ARKHAM TWEDDELL,
Editor of the "Stokeley News, and Cleveland Reporter." Tweddell's Yorkshire Miscellany, and Englishman's Magazine, "The Oddfellows' Reciter, and Fireside Companion," "The Youth's Storyteller," &c.
Subscribers' names received by the author, Cleveland Cottage, Stokeley, Yorkshire, and at the office of the "Freemasons' Magazine."

NEW PATENT ACT.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., now ADVISES and ASSISTS INVENTORS.
THE CIRCULAR of INFORMATION gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ZINC AND SELLER.—We wish to communicate with some respectable house, in London or in Liverpool, in the zinc and seller trade. We wish to buy from importers, or any respectable party who has a quantity to sell.—M. S.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—I shall feel obliged for any information of the Cologne Lead Mining Company. There was a meeting on Nov. 1, 1859, but since that time I have not heard any tidings of the company, and the offices being re-occupied all clue is lost. Being an original shareholder, I should like to know, if possible, if there is any division after the winding-up.—G. A. T.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.—It has now been fully ascertained by actual result that by the application of superheated steam to marine boilers a saving of fuel of something like 25 to 30 per cent. can in some cases be effected. This satisfactory result has been achieved upon some of the vessels belonging to the various companies, more particularly by those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But there exists a variable anomalous result, which even to the engineers in charge of the vessels is at present altogether inexplicable,—that while upon one vessel supplied with a superheated apparatus a saving of fuel of 30 per cent. is regularly effected, yet upon another vessel of the same size, supplied by a boiler of the same dimensions, and made by the same manufacturer, and furnished with a similar superheating apparatus, a result totally different is obtained, in some cases the saving of fuel not exceeding 10 per cent. Such extremely variable results opens a large field for investigation into the cause. It has been contended by some that a really good boiler ought to be capable in itself of superheating steam to any practical extent, and that a distinct apparatus is required only by old or badly-constructed boilers. But while there can be no doubt that a separate superheating apparatus, attached to an indifferently-constructed boiler, may be made to produce results equal to a boiler of a superior character, that cannot be, I submit, adduced as an argument that even to a boiler of first-class manufacture superheating may not produce proportionately satisfactory results. As, however, this is a subject full of the deepest interest, perhaps some of your readers will supply any facts which they may have collected for the benefit of those interested.—ENQUIRER.

EAST KONGBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.—I was somewhat disappointed upon referring to last week's Journal to find that the details of the meeting of this company were not inserted. As I am a large shareholder in the enterprise, and was unable to attend the meeting, I depended upon your paper to furnish me with the whole of the details, and, therefore, as you may imagine, I was not a little disappointed at their absence.—A SHAREHOLDER: Liverpool.—[As before the publication of the Journal the question in dispute had been amicably arranged, and the Bill in Chancery dismissed, and as the whole of the proceedings at the meeting had reference to that dispute, solely for the interest of the shareholders, it was deemed the more prudent

course to withhold, at any rate for the present, their publication, especially as by the adjustment of the differences in question their interest had to a certain extent ceased. It is to be sincerely hoped that, by the adoption of the course now in progress, these unhappy differences will not again interfere with and retard the otherwise satisfactory career of this company, which appears to possess a properly capable of producing profits, if its development be honestly and energetically conducted.]

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.—The proper place to obtain the information desired is at the offices of the company. We believe we may, however, answer the enquiries of "A Subscriber," so far as to say that the directors have purchased and taken possession of the best of the quarries named in their prospectus, and that they purpose prosecuting the works with energy and vigour. Nothing has occurred to give us a less unfavourable opinion of the property than we formerly had, but time must be allowed for the development of all undertakings of this description.

* With the Journal of this week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Loss of Life in Mines—Mining in Wales—Mining in Scotland—Metallurgy of Silver and Lead—The Origin of Mineral Veins—The Past and Present Life of the Globe—Geological Map of the Frongoch District, Cardiganshire—Ancient Geology—Mineral Oils of America and Canada—Mineral Coal—Iron and Iron-Making.

* With the Journal of April 27 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, in which appears Papers on the Utilisation of Blast-Furnace Gases (illustrated)—"Old Bones"—Ancient Geology—Composition Steel and India-rubber Springs (illustrated)—Mining Machinery: Boring and Winding Apparatus (illustrated)—Safety Apparatus for Mine Shafts (illustrated)—The West Polar Mining District (with plan)—Facts on the Nature and Action of Steam—Increasing Value of British North America—Productive Cargo of Coal—Literary Notices: Handy Book of Patent and Copyright Law, English and Foreign—Coal Fields of Indiana—Iron: its History, Properties, and Processes of Manufacture—Railway Construction—The Engineer's Manual of the Hydrometer.

* With the Journal of May 11 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contained—A Paper on the Great North Tolgus, and the Redruth and Camborne Mining Districts (with Plan); the Second Part of Mr. J. Y. Watson's Cornish Notes, for Out-Adventurers; Account Keeping and Management in Mines; Seal Locks for Safety-Lamps; the Conclusion of Mr. Ralph Moore's Paper on the Risca Explosion; the Electric Light for Mines; On Blowers, or Outbursts of Fire-Damp in Coal Pits; Walcott's Improvements in Gas Making (with Engraving).

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 8, 1861.

WHAT MINERAL PRODUCTIONS WILL AFRICA SEND TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION? If we have not a fair display of its mineralogical resources, it will be no fault of the Royal Commissioners. The influence and services of all the Governors of British colonies, of British consuls, missionaries, and foreign potentates, besides various mercantile houses and local traders, have been enlisted there, as elsewhere, to furnish Europe with an adequate representation of its general resources, and of these its mineral treasures will, we trust, prove not amongst the least interesting. There is untold wealth for the interests of commerce and manufactures yet to be obtained from these dark quarters of the globe, although but little account has hitherto been taken of them. What does Mr. JAMES MACQUEEN (no mean authority) tell us of Africa generally:—"Throughout all her central and mountainous districts, from the Atlantic to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron are found in abundance, of superior quality and fineness."

Centuries ago Jinne, a place of considerable commercial importance and celebrity in Central Africa, was denominated by the Moors and Arabs the country of gold, and to this day the name which it bears in the countries in and adjoining the northern parts of the Desert is Belad el Tibr, or "the Country of Gold." The gold, however, obtained there is not produced in that country, but is brought from districts far distant to the south and to the west, in exchange for salt and other articles of merchandise. Gold is also found in the country of Mousshe and various other localities.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, who when he does things likes to do them well, and regardless of expense, is evidently determined that France shall be duly represented at the International Exhibition, having voted the large sum of 200,000l. for the expenses of the French contributions. This sum contrasts strongly with the British Government expenditure of 40,000l. at the Paris Exhibition, in 1855. France cannot fail, therefore, to stand well in the competitive display, and we shall be glad to see what she can produce in competition with us in the main stay of our national wealth—minerals and metals. The wants of France as regards these are large, especially supplies of iron, copper, lead, and zinc. She imports from foreign countries yearly iron and steel of the value of 30,000,000 frs.; copper, 50,000,000 frs.; lead and zinc each about 15,000,000 frs.; antimony, 200,000 to 500,000 frs.

In Northern Africa the French have been very energetic in the exploration of the mineral riches of Algeria, and nearly 300 applications have been made to the Government for permission to mine, but only about a dozen concessions have as yet been granted, chiefly in the provinces of Algiers and Constantine; six of these are for working copper, four for iron, one for argenteiferous lead, and one for antimony and mercury. The minerals known to exist in Algeria are antimony in six localities in the province of Algiers, and in three in Constantine; silver or argenteiferous lead in 20 localities in the three provinces of the colony; arsenic is met with in various minerals; cobalt in the mines of Mouzaia, Algeria; copper in 45 localities in the three provinces, and in nearly all of these in favourable positions for working. Iron, the most important, is met with in 65 quarters in the three provinces; manganese in many localities; quicksilver especially in the province of Constantine and the region of Jemmapes; five permissions to explore, and one concession to work, have already been granted. Nickel is met with in the minerals of Mouzaia and Bou-Ain; gold has been discovered in various localities in the mines of Kef-Oum-Theboul, and, lately, in the ravines of the Lesser Atlas, by M. NICAISE, of Dalmatia. Lead of the richest quality is met with in 45 quarters; zinc has been already found in 8 localities.

The exports of ores and minerals from Algeria in 1858 were—iron to the value of 520,514 frs.; copper, 170,440 frs.; lead, 1,463,446 frs.; antimony, 572 frs. But great exertions are now making to thoroughly develop the mineral riches of Algeria.

The ores at present being worked of the mines of Meboudja, Kharezas, Bou-Hamra, and Ain-Morka, in the rich mineral district of Bone, in the province of Constantine, yield a description of iron which for quality and richness is asserted to equal the celebrated Dannemora iron, so much in request for the manufacture of steel, and which is at present principally monopolised in England. The quality of the steel made at the Alek furnaces, in Bone, is spoken of in the highest terms by both English and continental manufacturers.

From the French colony of Senegal fine specimens of copper, from Lo-rangy and Ambriz, were shown at the Paris Exhibition in 1855, and auriferous earths and quartz from Kenieba and other parts, with specimens of grain gold and articles of gold of native manufacture. The pieces of malachite, obtained of a very good size, present for decorative purposes an interest equal to that of Siberia, although not procurable of such dimensions.

The value of the gold imported into the United Kingdom from Western Africa in the last few years was—In 1857, 110,679l.; 1858, 110,679l.; 1859, 97,079l.; and 1860, 91,131l. From parts of the west coast we also receive small supplies of copper, the average annual imports in the last five years having been about 210 tons yearly. CLAFFERTON mentions that the hills of the Adarowra country yield antimony and silver, and in Kootoo there is a copper mine. The native workers in gold and other metals on the coast are no mean manufacturers, as their jewellery, implements, and weapons testify; but they cannot compete with the skill and machinery of Europe, and Birmingham and Sheffield wares have penetrated already over the length and breadth of the African continent.

With no region of the old world have we been until very lately so little acquainted as with Africa, especially in its geological features. But now the light is dawning quickly upon us from all sides. Having exhausted the sterile and profitless field of Arctic discovery, travellers and explorers are now penetrating Africa from every side. The names of BURTON, PETHERICK, LIVINGSTONE, DU CHAILLE, and others, have lately become familiar as household words.

Mr. Consul PETHERICK's recent work, "Egypt, the Soudan, and Central Africa," owes its origin to a search for coal, instituted by MEHEMET ALI, in 1845, who engaged the services of Mr. PETHERICK, as mining engineer

to conduct three successive expeditions with that special object in view. Although he failed in discovering coal to any available extent, Mr. PETHE-
RICK succeeded in bringing to light many important geological and topo-
graphical facts. Dr. LIVINGSTONE, again, working from the south, has
ascertained in his last journey that the coal of the sandstone region (which
Sir RODERICK MURCHISON believes to be the true old coal) is vastly ex-
tended to the east, the mineral frequently appearing in natural outcrops
over a very wide area. From all we do know, the probability seems to be
that in mineral riches Africa is but little, if at all, inferior to any of the
other great divisions of the globe. Gold dust, principally obtained from
the sand in the upper parts of the rivers, forms, as we have seen, a con-
siderable article of import from thence; and iron, the most useful of all the
metals, is known to be very generally diffused. In Ashantee there is a
mountain abounding in iron.

Some years ago attention was prominently given in the Cape colony to
the mineral riches of Namaqualand, and especially that portion south of
the Orange River and within the limits of the colony. Dozens of mining
companies were formed, and no end of capital sunk in experimental re-
searches and preliminary mining. From the report of Mr. BELL, the Colo-
nial Surveyor-General, and other well-informed and impartial persons, it
was proved that immense quantities of copper ore of excellent quality exists
in the district alluded to, which can be raised to the surface at compara-
tively trifling cost. But the means of transit are so defective and expen-
sive as to prevent the removal of any ore, except such as contains not less
than 25 per cent. of pure copper. The great mass of ore is found to vary
in richness from 12 to 18 per cent., and cannot, therefore, be removed under
existing circumstances with any chance of success. The country around is one
of the most desolate possible; some few improvements in transit have lately
been effected, and a small steamer been put together on the Orange River.

As a bold speculation, mining in Namaqualand has proved a failure, but
not so as a field for prudent and patient enterprise. The success of one or
two private firms has placed the existence of valuable deposits of copper
ore beyond question. The ores shipped by them are rich, and may prob-
ably fetch somewhere about 300l. per ton on an average in the Eng-
lish market: there is, therefore, still room and reason for investigation;
but scientific, or at least experienced, men should be the investigators.
Between 1852 and 1859, 17,876 tons of copper ore have been shipped
from the Cape colony. The exports have risen from 31 tons in 1852 to
an average of 4000 tons in the last three years.

Reports of gold discoveries in the Cape colony have from time to time
been promulgated, but they have not been authenticated, or led to any re-
sults. Of the mineral resources of the new colony of Kaffraria we as yet
know little. The Rev. Dr. FLEMING, in a paper read at one of the late
meetings of the British Association, stated that limestone and ironstone
were in many parts discoverable close to the surface of the earth. Small
quantities of very fine malachite reach Liverpool from time to time from
Western Africa, although the locality from which it is obtained is not clearly
known. It is believed to be obtained through Accra, on the Gold coast,
from some part of the interior of Guinea.

Mr. GRIFFITH, the Government Surveyor of Natal, reports that the
mineral resources of that colony are immense, requiring only capital and
the hand of man to develop them. Iron ore is abundant, building stone is
found everywhere on the surface, and there is freestone of a superior descrip-
tion. In most parts of the colony shining pieces of yellow mica are abundant,
and sometimes mistaken for something more valuable. Near the Drakensberg
Mountains magnetic iron ore, or loadstone, has been recently discovered.
Coal, as we have already shown, is found in some parts of the colony.

The progress of African trade on a largely extended scale necessarily makes
us better acquainted with the wants of the people, and the nature of the re-
sources of the various districts; and it will be a curious study to examine
the collection which will be brought together in 1862 of the ores and metals
of Africa, and the articles manufactured therefrom.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The discussion which has arisen between Mr. JUKES, the director of the
Irish Geological Survey, and Mr. LISABE is of more importance to the
mining world than it may at first sight appear to be. That no reader may
miss the point under discussion, it is necessary to state—

1. That the colouring of the Irish Geological Maps indicates the *Old Red Sandstone* as the formation extending over a large portion of the South of Ireland.

2. It is stated by Mr. LISABE, and miners generally, that no sandstone
exists over the district so coloured, and that, therefore, Mr. JUKES and his
assistants are wrong. Beyond this, it is affirmed that since miners have
an impression that no metalliferous minerals are ever found in the *Old Red Sandstone*, great injury is done by this, creating a prejudice against the
locality. A few words will set the matter right.

Geologists of late years have been in the practice of naming the rock
formations according to the paleontological evidence they afford, and not
according to their lithological character. In giving the same colour to the
rocks in the South of Ireland which was formerly applied exclusively to
a particular group of sandstone rocks in this country, known as the *Old Red Sandstone*, they do nothing more than indicate that both classes of rocks
belong to the same geological age. They say, in fact, that these slate rocks
of Cork and elsewhere bear evidence of having been formed during the
epoch distinguished as the *Old Red Sandstone* epoch. Devonshire and
Cornwall, with the exception of the culm measures of the former county,
and a supposed bit of Silurian rock in the latter, are also now coloured as
belonging to the *Old Red Sandstone* series. The South of Ireland and
Cornwall are the equivalents of each other; the rocks are the same in their
general character, the metalliferous indications are similar.

The geological surveys are quite right, according to the rule observed,
in colouring the Irish rocks as *Old Red Sandstone*.

Mr. LISABE is quite right in directing attention to the fact that no sand-
stones, red or yellow, exist within the district so coloured.

A man must be educated in the modern school of geology before he can
appreciate the reasons which prevail for calling slate rocks, sandstones. A
sandstone conveys a definite idea to the mind, and the decided character of
the true *Old Red Sandstone* confirms that idea. A *killas* or *clay-slate rock*,
with its foliated structure, and often cleavage planes, can never be regarded
as a sandstone. The *Old Red Sandstone* proper is proverbially a non-metalliferous
rock. The *killas* or *clay-slate* is essentially a metalliferous one. Why,
then, should geologists in any way confound the two formations, especially
when they have a term, involving no hypothesis, which is applied to the
same geological era—the Devonian? Let geologists cease to apply the
term *Old Red Sandstone* to any large group of rocks, but use it in its strict
sense, as belonging to a sandstone of the Devonian age, coloured red by
oxide of iron. Let us hope that the Geological Survey of the United King-
dom will now think it is time to construct lithological maps for the use of
the public, as well as geological maps for the use of the paleontologist.

THE MINER'S ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—For
several months past classes in connection with the association have been
established at Redruth, Camborne, and Marazion, the members of which
have been receiving instruction in theoretical and applied mechanics, and
mechanical drawing, from Mr. Charles Twite, of the Government School
of Mines, whose previous study of these subjects have well qualified him
for this duty. The class at Redruth, numbering twenty-two members,
many of whom are mine agents, have made considerable progress in the
above subjects, and within a few days past they have been examined in
connection with the Government Department of Science and Art. The
members of this class appear to appreciate the advantages of meeting to-
gether for mutual instruction, and are desirous of securing Mr. Twite's
services for a longer period. Applications for the formation of other
classes in other mining districts have been made, which will be considered
at the next quarterly meeting of the association.

WELSH IRON.—Additional proofs are daily brought forward of the su-
periority of Welsh iron over every other description—recent tests of iron
plates and of chain-cables having been made, which show Welsh iron to be
the highest character. At Shoburness wrought-iron plates from
the Monksbridge, Weardale, Parkhead, Mersey, Pontypool, Blaenavon,
and Dowlais, respectively, were tested by firing against them steel bolts
from Enfield rifles and Armstrong guns. Plates of $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
thickness were affixed to a wooden frame, and fired against with a rifle,
throwing a steel flat-headed bolt, weighing 5 ozs., at 25 yards distance.
The two first plates were readily pierced, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch considerably
damaged. Plates $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. were next submitted to the effect of a
6-pounder Armstrong gun, placed at 50 yards; none of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch were
pierced this time, but were then fired at from a 12-pounder Armstrong
gun, at 100 yards, and all were penetrated. The next test was firing from

a 40-pounder Armstrong gun, at 100 yards, at the 3-in. plates, but in this
case, Blaenavon and Parkhead were not represented. Those supplied by
Monksbridge, Weardale, and Mersey were pierced easily, the ball passing
clean through, but the Pontypool and Dowlais plates resisted, breaking
the shot to pieces, although it had been propelled by a 5 lb. charge of
powder. The Dowlais plates had decidedly the advantage. The chain-
cables were tested at Woolwich, and many of them were of Messrs. Wood's
(Chester Works) manufacture. The result of the tests shows that for the
manufacture of cables the highest quality Welsh iron is fully equal to Staf-
fordshire best best, and it has also the advantage of not stretching so much.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WINDING—ENDLESS ROPES.

Some three months since we published an interesting description of Mr.
Lemielle's new arrangement of the ropes for drawing from mines, by which
all dead weight is suppressed, and as the invention has excited much at-
tention, we purpose entering more fully upon the subject. The durability
even of the best cables is so limited, that all will be interested to learn, and
be enabled to avoid, the cause of this ruinous deterioration. A rope not
unfrequently breaks although its general appearance does not excite the
slightest suspicion; and it should be remembered that, apart from the ex-
terior damage resulting from the occasional contact of the rope with the
side of the shaft, and the friction upon the drums and horns, there is a
still more dangerous evil in the continued contractions and extensions of
the rope, due to the winding and unwinding of it upon the drum. In a
long rope the different amount of strain upon the side of the coil nearest
the drum and that farthest from it is something considerable, the conse-
quence being that friction is caused amongst the fibres of the rope, which has
a serious effect upon its durability. It is, probably, to this kind of friction
that we may trace the circumstance that pit ropes break, although their
guaranteed breaking strain induces the opinion that they may still be re-
lied upon; when the strain is so applied that it is brought equally and
evenly upon every fibre of the rope, the weight which the rope will bear is
immensely greater than under any other circumstance,—in fact, it seems
indisputable that for practical purposes the strength of a cable is reduced
to the strength of that portion which is at all times free from this elongat-
ing and contracting action; hence it is that from time to time the drums and
pulleys have been enlarged, and ropes of additional strength employed.

So early as 1854, Mr. Lemielle proposed certain improvements in the
disposition of the ropes, but owing to a somewhat greater power being re-
quisite, the inventor was not so satisfied with his success as to be pre-
vented from endeavouring to obtain still better results, and his exertions
have certainly not been in vain—his endless cable system having met with
the approbation of many of the most competent colliery viewers in Bel-
gium. Its advantages will be understood when it is stated that for the
raising and lowering of two cages the rope makes but two turns round the
pulley or drum, and that the size of the pulley may be much increased
without necessitating the application of additional motive-power. The var-
ious parts of the cable are at all times very nearly in the position in which
the ropemaker would wish them to be in order to bear the greatest possible
strain, or, in other words, the friction amongst the fibres is reduced to the
minimum, if not altogether avoided. The rope is quite as free from slip
as if wound around a drum of the ordinary description, and the attaching
and detaching of the cage is effected with equal, if not greater, facility than
usual—indeed, the process is not very dissimilar to that which was em-
ployed upon the earlier English railways, upon which ropes and stationary
engines were used instead of locomotives. Although the breakage of a
rope would be a far more rare occurrence than under the old system, it
may be remarked that, in the event of such an accident, the evil is quickly
and without trouble repaired by the use of a small supplemental cord.

Mr. Lemielle declares that his system may be applied with particular
advantage to existing machinery, the result being that more than one-half
of the power hitherto employed will be applicable to other purposes. Ac-
cording to Mr. Lemielle's system, the endless-rope works round a small
pulley at the bottom of the shaft, and this, it has been found, can be use-
fully applied for drawing underground, which has hitherto been only ef-
fected by the erection of expensive underground machinery. It is estimated,
from the many advantages the Lemielle system possesses, that the aggregate
cost of bringing the coal to surface will be reduced to at most one-half.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GAS MAKING.

UTILISATION OF WASTE COAL.

We have this week taken the opportunity of examining the improve-
ments in the production of illuminating gas which have been introduced
by Mr. John Leslie, of Conduit-street, Regent-street, and have no hesita-
tion in declaring that for simplicity and effectiveness they are unsurpassed.
The process is equally applicable to the production of gas from coal or from
the richer hydrocarbons, and can be with equal facility employed for illu-
minating a single mansion or a large town. By those who are acquainted
with the manufacture of gas as ordinarily pursued the simplicity of Mr.
Leslie's method will be at once understood. The material to be converted
is supplied to the retort, and the products of the distillation pass at once
into a dry chamber, where the impurities partially separate themselves,
leaving the gas ready at once to be conducted through the purifier, and
thence to the gasholder. From a rich hydrocarbon, which it is proposed
to employ when high quality gas is required to be speedily obtained, Mr.
Leslie succeeded in making some 30 cubic feet of gas in eight minutes, and
he assures us that this liquid can be produced in any quantity at a price
which will admit of its practical application.

The cost of the apparatus would be small, and could be erected by ordi-
nary workmen, while the manufacture of the gas could be conducted by
anyone, and Mr. Leslie feels convinced that the invention will be the means
of gas being adopted in many places where at present it is unthought of.
The hydrocarbon fluid can be obtained from the refuse coal which now
lies useless at the pit's mouth, and can be easily and cheaply concentrated
to an extent which will permit of sufficient for the production of 10,000
cubic feet of gas being contained in a by no means bulky vessel. If a
market for a product obtainable from refuse coal can thus be opened up,
the discovery is certainly worthy of the attention of coal-masters, who can-
not fail to derive considerable advantage from its development. The gas
produced is of extremely rich quality—its brilliancy being equal to that of
the finest olefiant gases produced by complicated and expensive processes,
and if it be made known that the raw material can be supplied to the con-
sumer in ample quantities and in a cheap and portable form, there can be
no doubt that a large and continuous sale will be secured. Up to the pre-
sent time Mr. Leslie has only made gas upon a small scale (200 or 300
cubic feet per hour), but his invention is by no means confined to these
dimensions, and as soon as continued manufacture has enabled accurate
calculations as to the cost of the gas, we shall revert to the subject.

STEEL-SURFACED RAILS.—Some three years since we referred to some
important improvements in the manufacture of steel and in surfacing iron
with steel, introduced by Mr. T. W. Dodds, of the Holmes Works, Ro-
therham, and now that the value of the invention has been practically tested,
we understand that it is intended to grant licenses upon equitable terms to
such as may desire to use the patent. The invention has been success-
fully employed upon several railways for steeling the rails, and the steel-
surfaced rails are now in constant use from Hitchin (near London) to
Edinburgh. Mr. John Bourne, of the North-Eastern Railway, engineers'
department, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, writes that at the south end of the
High Level Bridge they used to crush down a set of crossings in four months,
but that having tried a set converted by Messrs. Dodd they had done work
for sixteen months, and had every appearance of remaining as long again.
Messrs. T. E. Harrison, J. Perring, and the late Robert Stephenson have
also expressed a favourable opinion of the practical working of the metal
stepped by this method. The process is equally applicable to the steeling
of rails, points, crossings, tyres, axle-bearings, and also the wearing sur-
faces of the motions, &c., of locomotives, and it is confidently believed that
the general adoption of these improvements would so far reduce the work-
ing expenses of railways that the saving so effected would of itself increase
the shareholders' dividends—there will be a smoother road, less necessity
for repair, and the locomotive power would be economised. It is calculated
that, taking the most favourable view for the ordinary rails, they would re-
quire to be relaid twice during the life of the steeled rails, and assuming
this to be the case there would be a saving by the use of steeled rails of no
less than 1187l. 10s. per mile. By a very simple process the iron to be
operated upon is converted to any depth, or the steeling may be carried
through the entire bar. As a substitute for cast-steel Dodd's Metal is pro-

duced more quickly and more cheaply; it can likewise be made to combine
the hardness of steel with the tensile properties of bar-iron, not only unim-
paired but actually increased.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JUNE 6.—The Coal Trade continues to exhibit signs of weakness here,
as some of the collieries are obliged to be laid off one, and sometimes two,
days per week, but, generally speaking, a good business is still done at most
of the leading collieries. We noticed some time ago that a new shaft was
to be sunk at the Cox Lodge Colliery. Boring operations are now in ac-
tive progress to prove the ground preparatory to the sinking of the shaft.
This will be an important addition to this valuable colliery, should the coal
prove good and free from faults, which is confidently expected. It is the
property of Mr. Boyar, who also owns the Burradon Colliery. It is re-
ported here that a company is in course of formation for the purpose of
leasing and working the minerals in the district called formerly, we be-
lieve, the Lea Field Colliery. It was worked by the old men, but has been
long lying dormant. It is situated between the Ouston Coal and Iron-
works and the Black Fell, or Mount Moor Colliery, being north-east of
the village of Birtley. It is understood that a considerable amount of
coal remains in the royalty, comprised in several seams, containing both
house, steam, and manufacturing coals. The most important seam is, how-
ever, the well-known Hutton seam, and upon the quantity of coal to be
got in this seam the value of the estate will much depend. The depth of
the seams is inconsiderable, neither is it expected that much difficulty will
be met with from water. A good deal of excellent fire-clay and iron ore
is also found in connection with one of the seams. These seams having
been formerly worked extensively by the Birtley Iron Company in the ad-
joining property. The fire-clay is very good, but the iron ore need scarcely
be expected to be profitable at present, as the Cleveland ore is so cheap
and plentiful in the district.

The statement in the *Mining Journal* to the effect that the statue of the
late George Stephenson will be shortly erected has given much satisfaction;
so much delay has occurred since the funds were forthcoming, that fears
were beginning to be entertained that the thing was dead. Enquiries were
constantly heard on the subject.

The sittings of the parliamentary committee on the Derwent and Wear
Valley Railway Bill, and the contest with the North-Eastern Company for
this route, attracts much attention. Mr. Nicholas Wood has given most
important evidence in favour of an independent company. Mr. Menzell,
a colliery owner of Newcastle, has also given most important evidence, showing the in-
convenient and traffic-delaying routes on the North-Eastern line and branches, the delay
caused by its much over-crowded traffic, and also the most exorbitant charges made by
this company. The evidence taken on the subject will be voluminous, but it will, we
have no doubt, establish most conclusively the necessity that exists for a new route, as
proposed by the company.

An accident occurred at the Usworth Colliery, belonging to Messrs. G. Elliott and Co.,
on Saturday last, by which two men unfortunately lost their lives; one of them named
Gascoigne, being overman, and the other, Ellison, being a wasteman, or wind-road man.
An inquest was held on the bodies on Monday, before Mr. J. M. Hudson, deputy coroner.
Mr. M. Dunn, Inspector of Mines, was in attendance. John Robinson, overman and un-
derviewer, deposed:—On Saturday morning last I went down the pit at two o'clock;
we went down sooner that morning, for the purpose of taking some plates out. Gas-
coigne was a few minutes late, but Greener and John Ellison were in the cabin by the
appointment we made the night before; Gascoigne came in soon after. I told Gascoigne
to go into the Maudlin seam, and Ellison, Greener, and myself would go into the Low
Main; Gascoigne went as he was directed. After he came out of the Maudlin he went
four o'clock; he never came, and we went to seek him; we found him and Ellison lying
dead beside a goaf in the Low Main seam.—By Mr. Dunn: There are locked doors to
prevent any but the officials from going through. The barometer in the pit was rather
low this morning. That goaf consists of about eight acres. There was no outlet but by
means of where the men were. Ellison seemed to be a good pitman, and was a careful
man. He had two men with him in that seam, and he was taken away by Gascoigne.
I think that he had no other motive in doing so except mere curiosity.—Thomas
Greener, master wasteman, cross-examined by Mr. Dunn, said:—The goaves make a
mixture of gases. We found it to be necessary to throw in a current of fresh air
from the top of the shaft. One of the lamps was a Clanny, and the other
a Davy. They were both out. Gascoigne had had a good deal of experience. I believe
it had merely been out of curiosity that he went there. It is more than 12 months
since any coal came out of that way. The plates were taken up where the men were.
The Coroner briefly summed up the evidence of the two witnesses, observing that car-
bon was a very deleterious gas, while the inflammable gas was a different matter. There-
fore, if these men went into that place of their own accord, without any orders—which
they found was so—they came to their death, in his opinion, accidentally. The jury,
after a short absence, returned into court, and the verdict recorded was to the effect that
the deceased "Accidentally and by misfortune were immersed in a certain quantity of car-
bonic acid gas, which was the cause of their death."—On Monday afternoon about half-
past three o'clock, as Thomas Wallace, a hewer, was putting a token in the last tub at
Washington F pit, a stone fell, and forcing his body on the edge of the tub, crushed him
so severely that he lived for only 20 minutes. The deceased was about to attend that
afternoon the funeral of the unfortunate men who lost their lives at Usworth Colliery.
He has left a dependant mother to mourn his loss.

A terrific explosion took place at the boiler of the hauling-engine, on Garesfield Colliery
wagon-way. The engine, boiler, and the houses under which both were erected were
blown to pieces—many of the fragments being thrown a great distance. The *Newcastle
Daily Chronicle* says the engine was blown up with but little injury, in an almost miracu-
lous manner. The engine is situated a short distance from the Spen, and not far from
the village of Barlow. It is used for hauling the coal wagons from the Garesfield Colliery.

A new construction of steam-hammer and punching machine, the invention of Mr. R.
Robertson, master boiler-smith at the Tadhoe Ironworks, has recently been adopted at
that place, and is found to work with the greatest precision and despatch in heading and
swaging bolts from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 2 in.—the weight of the blow being equal to 8 cwts. It is
attached by a belt to the steam-power, and runs at the speed of 300 strokes per minute.
It can be changed in the space of three minutes into a punching machine, capable of
punching $\frac{3}{4}$ boiler plate, pressing nuts from 1 in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and can be adapted to make
washers of all descriptions. This useful invention is now in operation at these works,
and gives the greatest satisfaction, reflecting great credit on the ingenuity of the inventor.

At the meeting of the Northern Institution of Mining Engineers, held
to-day, Mr. Nicholas Wood, the president, occupied the chair. There was
a good attendance of members. The society continues to prosper, as is
evident by the constant accession of new members, some being proposed
for election at every meeting. The business transacted was mostly of a
routine character, involving, however, some important matters. The re-
commendations of a committee appointed some time ago were read and
discussed. Those recommendations relate to the custody and classifica-
tion of the books and other property of the society, and particularly to the
appointment of an additional secretary. This secretary is intended to con-
duct the scientific correspondence of the institute, and to edit all the pub-
lications, &c. The subject was ultimately deferred until the annual meet-
ing in August.

A paper was read by the President containing a short memoir of the late
lamented T. J. Taylor. We cannot give even an outline of this sketch
here, but it will, no doubt, be read with great interest. His loss will be severely felt
by the Mining Institute and the mining world generally. His attainments were in many
respects peculiar and unrivalled, and his knowledge and experience inferior to very few.
It appears, moreover, that his knowledge was not confined to mining science alone, but
was extensive and varied, embracing a great variety of subjects. His favourite studies
appear to have been in geology and natural history. He has, it appears, left a great
number of manuscripts containing treatises on various subjects. Those, it is hoped, will
not be lost to the public, but will ultimately be published in some form or other.

At the meeting of the Newcastle Town Council, held yesterday, Mr. Robinson brought
forward his long-pending motion—"That a special committee be appointed, for the
purpose of enquiring into the most efficient means of promoting the establishment in New-
castle of a School of Mines and Industrial Science." He said that some few years ago an
attempt was made to provide in Newcastle an institution of that nature. Great difficul-
ties occurred then, but those difficulties were no longer in existence. He was not pre-
judiced to any particular project of his own. All he wished was for a committee to be
appointed to open negotiations with gentlemen and institutions in the district, who
might be willing to assist them in the promotion of the object. Dr. Robinson, however,
ultimately withdrew his proposition, it being considered that the subject could never
appropriately be discussed in connection with a notice of motion on the paper by Dr.
Headland, which will shortly be brought forward.

This is certainly a subject of the greatest importance, and it is most surprising that
so little progress has as yet been made with respect to the formation of a mining and
manufacturing school or college in Newcastle, as it is the centre of the greatest coal
mining district in the world, and also the centre of a large district which abounds in
engine and iron-works of almost every kind and description; and also in chemical works
on the largest scale. Of the necessity that exists for such a school or college there can
we think, be only one opinion, and we can only hope that shortly the thing will in some
way be actually effected. There can be little doubt that if it were once fairly started it
would prove a great success.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JUNE 6.—The general state of the Iron Trade is dull and unsatisfac-
tory, and there is no probability of an alteration during the coming autumn,
and great complaints exist as to the mode of underselling which is adopted
by the smaller houses. The make of pig Derbyshire iron is much on the
decrease, and the steel trade is in a deplorable state of depression, owing
to the position of the civil war in America, and the seeming impossibility
of any amicable settlement.

The Coal Trade is in a more active state than during the last fortnight,
and the export demand is on the increase. The rates are generally the same as last noted.
The castings for the Great Exhibition of 1862 have been commenced at the Staveley
Works, and the London contractors are their own superintending down at the works.
We understand great progress is making with the contract under the well-known energy
of Mr. Barrow, the proprietor.

A considerable amount of interest is felt with regard to the intended completion of
the South Wales hard coal with the Midland Counties and Derbyshire hard coal, as to the
price which it can be raised and brought into the market. We believe the Derbyshire

AT SOUTH CONDUROW they have a very promising lode in the shaft, which is now down below the 30, and from the appearance of the lode there is every reason to calculate on an early improvement of some importance.

TRAVOOLE: Last week an important improvement was advised in Stephen's shaft.

and now an improvement in the 90. A valuable piece of ground has been laid open by a wire communicating the 80 and 90, whilst the 80 end is still worth 40s. per fathom; and an important piece of rich ground is apparently opening by the 80, on the engine lode. There is little doubt of this becoming a permanent and productive mine.

PEDON-AN-DREA continues to look remarkably well. The several productive places are without any alteration, but bidding fair for improvement in some important points. The winze in the bottom of the 100 is still valued at 110s. per fathom for tin, but the operations are temporarily suspended, in consequence of the influx of water.

At **TRELOWETH** the numerous ore-producing places continue much the same as for some time past, returning about the usual quantities of copper ore. The backs and winzes in the deeper levels maintain their value, and but for the hardness of the ground would become a very profitable mine.

COOK'S KITCHEN is represented to have wonderfully improved in the deeper levels, and especially in the engine-shaft, where they have a lode estimated worth 250s. per fathom. The 234 east is reported worth 100s. per fathom; the 222, 251; and the 212, upwards of 30s. per fathom; and an immense quantity of rich ore ground developed.

TOLCARNE is showing strong evidence of great improvement; although there is but little ore in the lode at present, still the general character is of the most encouraging description. In the adit level east and west they have a very good course of tin, estimated at each place as being worth full 30s. per fathom. At **SORTER WHEAT KITCHEN** the prospects continue to improve, and looking well in all places of operation. At **Webb's shaft** they have driven north a short distance, and intersected a lode about 14 in. wide, of a very promising description, and worth 5s. per fathom for tin.

NORTH GREAT WORK: The geological position of this mine is considered extremely good, and from the opinions of the several well-known and practical agents who have reported upon the property, there is little doubt of its becoming a productive mine when the great object in view is accomplished. At present they are working upon two lodes, the north and south lodes. With the intention of cutting the large counter lode, so well known in the locality for its great productiveness in shallow levels, they are extending the north lode through some heavy ground, and expect to reach it in about 8 or 9 fms. further driving, and when accomplished will leave 45 fathoms of backs. The south lode has been the chief source of returns for the past twelve months, from whence about 9000s. worth of tin has been sold. The monthly sales will shortly be augmented, as at the 10 they are daily expecting a "carbony" to come in, being a continuation of one extensively worked upon in places above. **SILVER BANK:** In clearing up the shaft there is an excellent lode discovered in the western end, but sufficient has not yet been seen to ascertain the value. At **BUTNAMOR** the lode in the winze in the bottom of the adit continues as promising and productive as before noticed. **JAMES LANE.**

From Mr. LELEAN: Our market continues dull, with a drooping tendency. This is not to be wondered at, considering the unsatisfactory state of America, which has hitherto been our best market for metal wares. As noticed in my remarks for May 25, almost all the heavy shares have had a serious fall since then; and as the speculative or jobbing stock has beaten the whole of the dealers, it is to be hoped that their attention may be directed to the necessity of giving sound advice to capitalists, to try to induce them to buy good stock for investment, such as **Spearhead, Moor, West Condor, Providence, Margaret, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, East Basset, East Providence, Wheel Heale, Ding Dong, Rosewall Consols, Nangles, South Basset, Treveloe, West Seaton, Dolcoath, Stray Park, South Condor, Cook's Kitchen, East Treveloe, North Basset, Nantos and Penrhin, Trefallack, Penhalgarrow, Pedon-an-drea, Charlotte United, Wheel Moyle, Wheel Sicily, Bryn Gwlad, Great Badden, and a few others, which are now selling at very low prices compared with their intrinsic worth.**

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE: The market has been rather active during the past week, and a large amount of business done in a few of the most popular mines, such as **EAST CARADON, EAST GRENVILLE, WHEAL UNITY, WHEAL MOYLE, BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER, NORTH MINER, MARKE VALLEY, &c.** The first named of these mines appears to be opening up more brilliantly than was ever anticipated. In the 60 fms. level the lode in the end, both east and west, are each valued by several agents who have inspected the mine at 120s. per fm. Some 15 fms. have already been driven through this splendid course of ore, consequently the reserves must be rapidly increasing, and the dividends will, no doubt, increase in proportion. **WEST CARADON** shares have had a serious fall, owing to the apprehension that the dividends will decrease in consequence of the diminished samplings. It is true that the mine at present is poor in the various ends, still they may improve again, and there are yet good reserves in the mine. Another cause may be assigned for the serious and rather sudden fall in the price of the shares—the forced sales, or rather orders to sell, that generally occur in a falling market. Only a few shares have changed hands lately, although the price has receded from 75s. to 55s. per share in a comparatively short time. In a few weeks hence there will, probably, be a favourable reaction again, and we believe it is rather the time to buy than to sell. **WHEAL UNITY** has considerably improved lately, and judging from a report recently made on the mine by a highly respectable agent, the shares are by no means a bad speculation, even at the advanced price they have already attained. **EAST GRENVILLE** has had the usual attention from parties who are interested in buying and selling the shares. It would be premature to say that the mine is a success. There are conflicting opinions as to the value of the late discovery among the agents who have lately inspected it, therefore it is difficult to form an opinion as to which is correct. If we may judge from the price of the shares, the public are disposed to take a favourable view of the mine and its prospects.

WHEAL MOYLE being, we confess, a favourite mine of ours, it is with much pleasure we again refer to it. In company with one of the largest shareholders, we visited the mine on Monday last, and found that the stamps had gone to work. It will, however, require some little time before they will be in full operation, such as forming a bed and laying out floors to receive the crushed tin. Those who are conversant with mining operations fully understand that more time is required to make floors, &c., for the purpose of returning tin than for copper; hence the apparent delay at this mine. It is a good mine, and the **Wheal Moyle** will be exclusively a tin mine. The most important mines in the same rich district produced this mineral at the shallow levels. We look forward with great confidence to see this one of the greatest copper-producing mines in Cornwall. Suffice it to say that it has been inspected by the agents of the most extensive mines in the county—**Dolcoath and Carn Brea.** Their reports tend to strengthen the favourable opinion we have formed of its merits, and ere a month elapses the result from the stamps will prove that we have not formed this favourable opinion on a groundless basis. A visit to **BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER** Consols, on Saturday last, satisfied us that this mine has not been sufficiently known, and the principal reason of this arises from the fact of its situation being rather out of the highway, and approachable only by diverging from the railway at one of the stations of the South Devon line, and hiring a post-carriage to the mines. We found everything going on well. There are several water-wheels of great power, for pumping, drawing, &c., and 12 heads of stamps, with every other requisite for tin dressing. The returns from these 12 heads of stamps are from 8 to 10 tons of tin per month. The tinstuff is much above the ordinary quality, which accounts for such a quantity of tin being returned with such small stamping-power. The whole of the machinery being driven by water powers is a most valuable acquisition to this as well as any other company. The mine is supplied by a good tin pipeline, and to within a few feet of the surface, the tin is being worked at a good profit, which is expected to be increased, and is divided into 6000 shares. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share has just been paid, with every prospect of the same being paid quarterly. The price of the shares is about 2½ to 2¾, while many mines which could be mentioned that are making calls, and with not half the prospects of **Birch Tor and Vitifer**, are selling at a much higher price, simply because they are what are termed market mines, and the public allow themselves to be led away by statements as to their merits by those who neither afford the time or expense to investigate the *bona fides* of them. **NEW WHEAL FRANCES** shares have attracted some attention during the week. If we may be guided by the reports, this mine should stand better with the public than it does. With a good lode at the shaft, and with plenty of tinstuff at surface waiting to be returned by the stamps that are being erected, the shares ought to find buyers at a higher price than they now stand at—12s. to 13s. At **EAST WHEAL DAMSEL** the prospects are exceeding good. In addition to other operations, a cross-cut is being extended to cut one of the Great Consols lodes; about 15 fathoms more will reach this object, when it is not at all improbable (to use the term of a much respected writer on mines) this lode will make a great noise. **GREAT WHEAL MARTHA** is a mine of greater promise than the public are generally aware of. The prospects are of a first-rate character, and its contiguity to the **Devon Great Consols** renders it a speculation of more than ordinary promise.

RIVER SALADO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Government of the Argentine Confederation enjoys an excellent reputation for its strict integrity in all arrangements connected with monetary affairs, and a vast and gradually increasing amount of commerce is carried on between the Argentine States and this country; yet hitherto the facilities for reaching any point nearer the interior than **Santa Fé** have been extremely limited, and many materials which, with improved means of transport, could be exported to this country with great advantage both to consumer and producer, have been comparatively worthless. This satisfactory position of affairs it is now proposed to remedy by the establishment of a company—the **River Salado Steam Navigation Company**—for securing a regular and economic line of steam communication from **Santa Fé** quite into the province of **Salta**. To **Santa Fé** there is ample means of transport from **Buenos Ayres**, both for passengers and merchandise, twice a week, so that with regard to commerce with **England** **Santa Fé** is scarcely less favourably situated than **Buenos Ayres** itself, and immediately upon the establishment of the **Salado** line an outlet will be afforded for the products of the many rich districts in the centre of the Argentine Confederation, as well as to the borders of **Bolivia**. **Salta** alone would afford ample produce to enable a steam company to carry on a highly profitable trade, and the line would be sent down in abundance, whilst mineral ores of the richest quality would form an admirable ballast. From **Tucuman** we may expect cotton at a price which will give material advantage to the British manufacturer. The working of the mines have hitherto been much neglected, owing to the expense and difficulty of getting the machinery from **Santa Fé** to the mines, and the ores from the mines to **Santa Fé**; but we understand that already British capital has been subscribed for developing the mines of **Catamarca**, and that the most favourable results are anticipated. The prospects of success which the company possesses will be readily appreciated when it is stated that in addition to the exclusive privileges and liberal encouragement which the Government has afforded it, the province through which the river passes already imports European articles to the extent of 1,200,000s., and that the exports amount to 1,800,000s., the greater portion of which will be carried by the company as soon as their vessels are running. The capital has been fixed at 240,000s., in 101 shares, and upon 100,000s. of this the Government of the Argentine Confederation guarantee a minimum profit of 9 per cent., and there is little doubt that this guarantee will be extended to the entire 240,000s., by the Chambers (now sitting). The company pay the promoter 40,000s. for the transfer of the rights and privileges he has obtained, and the net profits are to be thus appropriated—The first 9 per cent. (upon the capital subscribed) will be apportioned to the shareholders for the guarantee interest; then 10 per cent. will be appropriated to a reserved fund, and of the remainder the shareholders are to receive one-half, and the promoters one-half. Amongst the privileges secured to the company (in addition to the guarantee above mentioned) are—exclusive privilege for 30 years to navigate the **Salado**; exemption from tonnage and license dues during the same period; exemption from duties on coal, machinery, &c., used by the company; plots of land at the ports of **Rosario and Santa Fé**, and 2700 square miles in the provinces through which the river passes, the whole free; and the reduction of 50 per cent. on all duties on the importation of merchandise introduced by the company's boats during 20 years. Regarding the undertaking as a whole, we opine that there is an ample field for remunerative enterprise, provided the management be conducted with care and economy, and that the undertaking is, consequently, well worthy the attention of those engaged in commerce with South America.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE.—Mankind at large have experienced the horrors of indigestion. No description of the malady is required, for all have recognised it in one or other of its many forms. Let it be known as the greatest comfort to sufferers from indigestion, that no medicine acts so mildly, and yet affords such immediate relief, as **Holloway's** renowned pills. Young and old, rich and poor, active and sedentary, daily bear undoubted testimony to their safe and efficient action. A trial secures their future patronage. To all travellers, and those subjected to variable climates, differing diets, and necessarily irregular habits, these pills will prove a boon. Neither time nor temperature produces any deterioration of their ingredients.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.—**M. WIGGILL**, Friars Green, Exeter: Iron, steel, brass, copper, and other metallic alloy for making nails, spikes, bolts, screws, and other similar articles.—**W. A. SHEPARD**, Fall Mill: Steam-bolters; also, obtaining products from coal, and in apparatus employed therein.—**H. N. FENWICK**, Whitton-house, Norwich: Tunnelling and driving galleries through rock and other strata.

SEPARATING METALS.—**Mr. E. Lewis**, Birmingham, proposes to separate metals from sweepings, &c., by agitating the mixture in a cylinder with water. When the metals have had time to separate the refuse matters are allowed to escape through a funnel-shaped mouth, and the metal remains.

NITROGEN.—An invention, the object of which is to obtain compounds of nitrogen, has been patented by Messrs. Chisholm and Kent, of Mark-lane. For this purpose they take the products of combustion—that is to say, atmospheric air that has passed through a fire or furnace with the matters which it carries away with it—and subject them to the action of hydrogen, obtained by the decomposition of steam, or from other source, or instead of first decomposing steam in order to obtain hydrogen, they sometimes bring steam in various forms or conditions into contact with the products, so that they may be acted upon by the hydrogen of the steam. And they sometimes also use electric action in their process. In addition to the foregoing agencies, they sometimes also use compounds of potassium, sodium, barium, or strontium, or substances of that class, to effect the combinations, and take up the products, according to the particular nitrogenous compound they desire to obtain.

TREATMENT OF CLAYS.—An invention, which is chiefly intended for drying, mixing, and pulverising clay and other materials used in the manufacture of bricks, but which is also applicable to other purposes, has been patented by Mr. Grimshaw, of Lytham, Lancaster. The machinery consists of an archimedean screw placed within a casing, which is heated by steam or otherwise; the blade of the screw is either plain or serrated, and furnished with projections for the purpose of mixing and pulverising the clay and other materials during the transit thereof through the casing. The apparatus may be placed horizontally, or at an angle.

RAILWAY WHEELS.—**Mr. E. B. Wilson**, Parliament-street, provisionally specified an invention for the manufacture of wheels for railway purposes from solid cast-steel. The manufacture may be effected in various ways.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—The subject of ventilating collieries is one upon which much diversity of opinion exists, yet all practical men seem well agreed as to what is required, though each would seek to accomplish the object in a different manner. Some short time since a very useful little essay, "On the Cause of Explosions, and Means of Prevention," by "A Colliery Manager," was published through Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall; and as the information given should be acquired by every one connected with the working of collieries, we may take the opportunity of briefly alluding to the principal opinions expressed. The author classifies the general causes of explosion under the heads of—Deficient ventilation, caused by having either no artificial or mechanical means of producing a current of air sufficient to meet every contingency or want; cases in which there is a sufficient quantity of air for complete ventilation, and not distributing it in such a manner that each portion of the workings shall be regularly supplied with an adequate share of it, so as to carry off the gas as it escapes; that of having too many men working in one shaft or pit, thus causing more gas to be generated or given off than the air can dilute or render harmless; that of getting coal about the shaft, and consequently, forming a receptacle for the gas to lodge in the most dangerous part of the workings; sudden escapes of gas; and not having a sufficient number of shafts. After carefully discussing these several sources of danger, he treats of the minor causes of explosion, the whole subject being disposed of, in a concise yet lucid manner, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages.

THE COAL TRADE.—Messrs. Geo. J. Cockerell and Co., in their twenty-eighth Annual Circular, say—"This year we have less hesitation than over in recommending immediate purchases, at present quotation, 24s. per ton, nett cash, for we feel assured this price, unusually low so soon after a protracted and severe winter, cannot continue long, especially as the low state of consumers' stocks will necessitate a more than ordinary demand."

GREAT WEST SETON.—We have received, but too late for insertion, a special report from Captain Henry Crawling, dated June 6. He considers that the work done and discoveries made by the present adventurers and former working are fully worth 6000s. to any new company; the shaft will easily command four lodes discovered in the adit level north, as they are all within 60 fms of the shaft, the main lode underlying north and the other three south, which will be nearer the shaft every fathom.

BON ACCORD (Australia).—From the favourable character of the report last received from this mine, and from its proximity to the world-famed **Burra Burra**, some anxiety is felt by the shareholders for the arrival of the next mail, which it is supposed will bring intelligence of the value of the lode cut in the 40.

Miner's Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE. **CHARLES FOX, Esq.,** President.

The QUARTERLY MEETING of the above association will be HELD at the Geological Rooms, Penzance, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, at Twelve o'clock, when the chair will be taken by the President, and papers read on Mining and Mine Engineering, by gentlemen of practical experience.

Subjects of interest will also be brought before the notice of the members of the association.

The attendance of those interested in mining is earnestly invited. **R. G. COUCH** } Hon. Secretaries for **ALMOND E. PAULL** } West Cornwall.

May 27, 1861.

COPPER AND LEAD MINES IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, IN SHARES, MOST PROMISING WORKS, within five miles of the contemplated railway to Llanfyllin from Oswestry.—Apply to Mr. ROLLS, solicitor, Llanfyllin.

BUNEN MINE, COUNTY OF CLARE, IRELAND.—WANTED AN EXPERIENCED AGENT to manage these mines. Terms and testimonials to be sent to Mr. J. E. SQUARE, 146, Gresham House, London, E.C.

SPELTER OR ZINC RESIDUE.—PARTIES PRODUCING THE ABOVE MAY OBTAIN THE BEST MARKET PRICE for the same.—Address, "Smelter," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—WANTED, by a competent miner of 25 years' experience in the principal mines of Cornwall, Devon, and Ireland, a SITUATION as UNDERGROUND AGENT, or the MANAGEMENT of a SMALL MINE, and no objection to go abroad. Testimonials of the highest character as to ability and integrity from my previous engagements will be produced.—Apply by letter, to JAMES HIGGINS, Knockmahon Mine, Bonmahon, County Waterford, Ireland.

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN of thorough practical engineering experience, to PROCEED to a FOREIGN COUNTRY to ESTABLISH and MANAGE a FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS. None but thoroughly competent persons, whose antecedents will bear the strictest investigation, both as to talents and respectability, need apply.—Address, "A. K. G.," care of Messrs. WM. DAWSON and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINERAL AGENT, by an experienced person, 40 years of age, accustomed to surveying and valuing in underground workings. A permanency required.—Address to "R. L. D.," Post-office, Merthyr.

WANTED by a MINING COMPANY either the LOAN of a SUM of MONEY, or the ASSISTANCE of a CONTRACTOR WILLING to CONTINUE SINKING a SHAFT, on terms of remuneration out of the proceeds, with good security in the interim.—Apply by letter to "Y.," Messrs. Hooper and Cull, 12, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

WANTED, a good SECOND HAND HIGH PRESSURE 10 horse power HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with boiler, complete.—Apply to Messrs. PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, 26, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

LOYD'S NOISELESS DISC FAN.—WANTED, in good condition, a 36 or 42 in. FAN.—Apply to Messrs. PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, 26, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—WANTED, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, from 20 to 25 horse power, second hand, in good repair.—Address to "C. T.," Contractor, Post-office, Deptford, Kent.

COAL TRUCKS.—WANTED TO HIRE A FEW BROAD GAUGE COAL TRUCKS, 8 or 10 tons load.—JAMES SHEPPARD, Manager, Bridgend, South Wales.—May 1861.

BASSET FOUNDRY.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, TWO ELEVENTH PARTS or SHARES of and in that valuable concern, called BASSET FOUNDRY, in the parish of Perranarbothal.—Tenders to be sent to "S. O.," West Britton office, Truro, on or before the 10th of June next. Dated May 25, 1861.

TO BE SOLD, a newly-opened SLATE QUARRY, at TANYGRISIAN, FESTINIOG, situate midway between the Welsh Slate Company's Quarries and Maelwyn. The slate vein is 32 yards thick, and nearly a mile in length.—For particulars, apply to ROBERT GRIFITHS, Melbourn House, Festinog, Merionethshire.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.—COAL FIELD TO BE LET.—Apply to "R.," Post-office, Bridgend.

FOR SALE, FROM EIGHT HUNDRED TO ONE THOUSAND TONS of ZINC ORE, containing on an average 38 per cent. of zinc, and 36 oz. of silver to the ton of ore.—For particulars, apply to Mons. COCCANNIER, Pont Pen Mine, Rennes, Ille and Vilaine, France.

FOR SALE, a good 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE and BOILER. A 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINE FOR SALE OR HIRE. A GRINDER, 14 in. rolls, with wrought-iron spindles.—Apply to W. MATTHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock.

READ THE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES' JOURNAL of this day. Original: The Way to Do It.—The Second Iron Company.—The Irish Postal Subsidy.—Private Banks and Discount Companies.—The Kongsberg Silver Mining Company, &c. And all usual matter. Office—Royal Exchange.

International Exhibition, 1862.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—At a PRELIMINARY MEETING OF INTENDING METROPOLITAN EXHIBITORS, held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., on the invitation of the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, who presided, the following resolutions were submitted, and agreed to nem. con.:

Proposed by Sir THOS. MARTIN WILSON, Bart., seconded by Mr. HUNT (of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell).—

1.—That in order to promote a full representation in the International Exhibition of the present state of the numerous Metropolitan Industries, which are detailed in the list published by Her Majesty's Commissioners, to allot space among Metropolitan Exhibitors, and generally to advise Her Majesty's Commissioners, it is expedient that intending exhibitors should form themselves into Trade Committees for each of the classes and sub-classes of the Exhibition not already assigned to any National Committee.

Proposed by Mr. P. GRAHAM, seconded by Mr. THORNTON WHITE.—

2.—That to facilitate business, each Trade Committee elect a sub-committee of management, to consist of three persons.

Proposed by Mr. CRACE, seconded by Mr. HUBBS.—

3.—That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be requested to allow a general meeting of the exhibitors to be held at the Mansion House when convenient to his lordship, and that the Society of Arts be requested to allow the use of the great room of the Adelphi for the meeting of the Trade Committees.

Proposed by Mr. DE LA RUE, seconded by Mr. VIGNOLLES.—

4.—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for the use of the Mansion House on this occasion, and for the ability with which he has presided; and to Mr. Cole for the valuable advice he has rendered to this meeting.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, by agreement, a VALUABLE

FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the centre of the coal district of LANCASHIRE. The estate is known to be rich in coal, and is surrounded on all sides by collieries in full operation, whose coals command an immediate sale.—Applications to be made to "W. K.," Box G 32, Post-office, Liverpool.

MINING IN ST. MINVER, CORNWALL.—

A company is in course of formation for the purpose of developing a portion of mineral property in the parish of St. Minver, Cornwall. The sett which has been obtained gives unusually good evidence of its being very valuable for lead ore. Several mine agents of great experience have inspected the property, whose opinions are unanimous that the strata are the right sort for lead, and the quantity of ore in sight beyond what could be expected for so shallow a depth.

The adventure is divided into 6000 shares, and it was decided at a meeting held on the 16th inst. that 4000 should be offered to the public. A large portion out of the 4000 are already taken up, for the most part by those who are residents of, and acquainted with, the neighbourhood.

The mine is to be worked on the Cost-book Principle, and all needful particulars, with prospectuses, may be had of the company's broker, Mr. J. S. PHILLIPS, of 12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; or the purser, Captain GEORGE RICHARD, of Wenford, Bodmin, Cornwall.—May, 1861.

THE COMMERCIAL COPPER SMELTING

COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit on application, £1 per share, and a further deposit on allotment of £1, making £2 per share.

Call, three months after allotment, £2 per share. No further call until after the expiration of six months.

DIRECTORS. PHILIP ANSTREE, Esq. JOHN DU CROZ, Esq. ALEXANDER LANG ELDER, Esq. WILLIAM BUNCE GREENFIELD, Esq. CHARLES HOLLAND, Esq. CHARLES KESLON, Esq. JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq. JAMES MICHELL, Esq. Lord ALFRED PAGET, M.P. JOHN PILKINGTON, Esq. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritten, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 29, Birchin-lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, 5, Bank-buildings, E.C. **AUDITORS.**—Joseph Tritton, Esq., 54, Lombard-street; George Harvey Jay, Esq., 3, Moorgate-street.

BROKERS.—London..... Messrs. Philip Cazenove and Co., 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Birmingham..... Messrs. James Pearson and Sons. Exeter..... Mr. John O. Harris. Liverpool..... Messrs. Tinley and Sons; Messrs. G. and T. Irvine. Bristol..... Messrs. G. Edwards and Son. Glasgow..... Messrs. Black and Robson. Manchester..... Messrs. Shore and Kirk.

SECRETARY.—Edward J. Cole, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—2, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON

PROSPECTUS.

The Commercial Copper Smelting Company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing copper on a scale proportioned to the augmenting produce of ores in Chili, Australia, California, and other places; and of meeting the demands of the mercantile interests, both at home and abroad, for a more enlarged and steady market for the supply of copper. The smelting of silver ores and argentiferous regulus, the imports of which are largely increasing, will also be included in the company's operations.

The present value of the imports, exports, and internal produce and consumption of copper of all kinds may be estimated at about £10,000,000 per annum.

The profits obtained in this vast commerce and manufacture are very great. Witness the colossal fortunes which smelters have amassed from small beginnings.

Minute estimates of the requirements of all departments of the undertaking, and of the proportionate returns, leave no reason to doubt that an ample dividend will be earned on the first as well as on succeeding years of the company's operations.

A comparatively small works in this country, with a capital of £50,000, produced last year 2000 tons of copper, and realised a profit of more than 30 per cent.

Applications for prospectuses and for shares, addressed to the directors, may be sent to Mr. STEPHEN SLIGON, at 2, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to Messrs. PHILIP CAZENOVE and Co., 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.; or to the other brokers of the company.

RIVER SALADO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"EN COMMANDITE" (LIMITED).—ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Capital £240,000, in 24,000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit, £5 on allotment, and £5 on the 15th of December, 1861.

The first dividend will be paid on the 1st of January, 1862.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, as a minimum profit, guaranteed by the Argentine Confederation, on £100,000; the guarantee, at the same rate, on the balance of the capital is expected to pass the Chambers, which are now sitting, and may be received here from the Government of the Argentine Confederation in July next; the second call will not be made prior to the receipt of this decree.

The Argentine Confederation have also granted—Exclusive privilege to navigate the River Salado. Exemption from tonnage and license dues. Reduction of 50 per cent. on all duties on the importation of merchandise introduced by the company's boats.

Transfer to the company of 2700 square miles of land. GRANT RESPONSABLE.—MR. ESTERAN RAMS. COMMITTEE OF SUPERINTENDENCE AND INSPECTION.

His Excellency NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA, Minister of Finance of the Argentine Confederation.

M. CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, merchant, Buenos Ayres. His Excellency NICANOR MOLINA, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

M. RAMON PUIG, Parana. M. DOMINGO CRESPO, Santa Fé. M. JOSE CULLEN, Santa Fé.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF M. PEDRO GIL, of Paris, and Delegate of the European shareholders.

REPRESENTATIVE AND AGENT OF THE COMPANY.—M. PEDRO GIL, banker, Paris.

This company is formed for the purpose of supplying what has long been urgently required, and which, from the increased and constantly increasing growth of British commerce with the Argentine Confederation, is daily becoming more and more necessary—namely, regular speedy, and safe transit on the River Salado, and thus bring the whole of that country, including the south of Bolivia, in direct communication by steam with Europe. This is already effected as far as Santa Fé (the mouth of the Salado), two steamers leaving Europe monthly for Buenos Ayres (the Royal Mail Company's steamer from Southampton, and the Messageries Impériales steamer from Bordeaux); on arrival at Buenos Ayres passengers, merchandise, mails, &c., are conveyed by steamers to Santa Fé, for which service two run regularly every week. On arrival at Santa Fé steam communication is at an end, and the only means of reaching the towns on the Atlantic side, are by long and difficult journeys by land, and towns on the Pacific, by traversing the Cordilleras of the Andes; but as soon as the navigation of the Salado is completed, the present route from Santa Fé by land will be abandoned, and the transit by steam on the Salado universally adopted. The extent of the trade already existing, its certain expansion, the liberal grants of the Government, and the manifest necessity of the use of steam communication, warrant the conclusion that the company may rely on being able to realise large annual profits beyond the guaranteed interest; and the great desire of the Government of the Argentine Confederation for the success of the undertaking, and its evident wish to assist the company, is clearly shown by the liberal grants of land and the high rate of interest guaranteed; the value of this can be understood when the bonds of Buenos Ayres (Argentine Confederation) only bear an annual interest of 6 per cent., and are now quoted at 91½ per cent.

For prospectus, and paper showing nature of guarantee, of grants of land, and further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HART and Co., 7, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.

Prospectuses may also be obtained from, and applications for shares made to, Messrs. G. HARRIS and Sons, brokers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

The allotment will be made by the following:—France: M. PEDRO GIL, Paris.—Great Britain: Messrs. J. HART and Co., London.—Spain: M. JOSE GIL, Barcelona.—Argentine Confederation: Headquarters of the company, Santa Fé; Messrs. MARIA and Co., Buenos Ayres.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

N.B.—This must be presented at the offices of Messrs. J. HART and Co., 7, Broad-street-buildings, E.C., or Messrs. G. HARRIS and Sons, brokers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

To the Agents of the River Salado Steam Navigation Company, on Commandite (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares of £10 each, in the capital of the River Salado Steam Navigation Company, on Commandite (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and undertake to pay the first deposit of £5 per share on allotment, and the remaining £5 per share, as stated in the prospectus, on the number allotted to me; and in default thereof I agree to forfeit the said deposit, and authorise you to cancel the allotment.

Name..... Profession or business..... Address..... Place of business, if any.....

Date.....

THE EAST MONA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £12,000, in shares of £1 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
JOSEPH JANION, Esq., Clifton Park, Birkenhead.
W. H. CHITTENDEN, Esq., Brighton.
W. S. SUTTON, Esq., Annan Lodge, Brighton.
HARRY I. LEE, Esq., Regent's Park-terrace, London.BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.
SECRETARY—Mr. W. S. Trotter.

OFFICES—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed to work the East Mona Copper and Silver-lead Mines, containing about 120 acres, near the celebrated Parys and Mona Mines, Anglesey, which (see Mining Journal of October 13, 1860, page 690) yielded a profit of £4,000,000 in 40 years. The veins of copper from these mines are traceable through this estate into the next property, where works are being carried on with success.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, as above, from whom prospectuses, reports, and all further information may be obtained.

THE SEEND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED)

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, £1 per share: 10s. payable on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857.

DIRECTORS.

Mr R. W. CARDEN, Alderman, Chairman of the City Bank, London.
BENJAMIN GIBBONS, Esq., Millfields Ironworks, Bilston, Athol-house, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
COLONEL HAY, Forchester-terrace, Hyde-park.
JAMES OLIVER MASON, Esq., Birmingham.
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., M.P., Director of London and County Bank.
WILLIAM SARK, Esq., Ironworks, Seend, Gresham-house, London.

CONSULTING ENGINEER AND MANAGER OF WORKS.—S. H. Blackwell, Esq., Dudley.

BANKERS—City Bank, London.

Solicitors—Messrs. Wilkinson, Stevens, and Wilkinson, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

BROKERS—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warrford-court, London.

" Mr. W. I. Scott, 11, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

" Mr. J. Underhill, Wolverhampton.

" Messrs. Riddale and Wates, Leeds.

" Messrs. George Edwards and Son, Bristol.

" Mr. George Wilson, George-street, Sheffield.

PROFESSIONAL AUDITOR—F. Maynard, Esq., 10, Broad-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. P. Belliss, Esq.

OFFICES—114, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

In the year 1857 a remarkable bed of iron ore was discovered at Seend, Wiltshire. This ore is within 1 ft. of the surface, varying from 35 to 60 ft. in thickness, easily worked in open cuttings, and yielding from 35 to 60 per cent. of iron. The quantity of the ore is computed, from actual workings and trial pits, to exceed ten millions of tons.

The ore ground, extending over 112 acres, is held on lease for 40 years, and the land on which the works and the railway have been constructed, and which comprise about 42 acres, is held on lease for 99 years, at the surface rent of £5 per acre. The greater part of the surface is underlet for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The ore is taken out and delivered at the furnaces by contract, making the cost of the ore into the furnaces, including royalty, 2s. 6d. per ton. The benefit of this contract will be assigned to the company.

Furnaces have been erected for the supply of coke, at 15s. per ton, and for limestone, at 2s. per ton, direct from the furnaces.

The Great Western Railway and the Kennet and Avon Canal bring coal, coke, and limestone direct into the furnace yard, and afford an unbroken line of conveyance to Staffordshire and Wales, by means of which the loaded trucks can be run direct from the furnaces into the yards of the customers.

The port of Bristol, both by railway and canal, is connected with the works, and affords every facility for shipment to France, and for securing the benefits resulting from the recent commercial treaty with that country.

In order thoroughly to test the commercial value of a property which presented such extraordinary natural advantages, two furnaces, of the most approved construction, have been erected by the present proprietors of the works.

The first furnace was put in blast in February and the second in May, 1860. The two furnaces are yielding about 250 tons per week, and the result of their workings has proved successful in every respect.

The quality of the iron is such that it commands a ready market at a remunerative price; and so active is the demand, that orders are in hand from Staffordshire houses for the whole produce of the furnaces for some months to come, at 60s. per ton, and further orders, to the extent of another year's production, have been declined.

This company is formed for the purchase of the Seend Ironworks and plant; the leases of the ore and other land; at the above royalties and rent, with the contract for taking out the ore, and the tenders for the supply of coke and limestone, and for the manufacture of pig-iron.

The works and plant consist of two hot-blast furnaces, 50 ft. by 14 ft.; engine-house; large engine and three boilers, with steam-power equal to work three furnaces; hydraulic lift; smiths and carpenter's shops; manager's house; railway on broad-gauge running into the Great Western Line, the whole being of the most solid and approved construction, and in the highest working order.

An advantageous contract has been entered into by the proprietors, to erect three new furnaces of a large size, with corresponding engine power, machinery, and apparatus, and to build coaling ovens and cottages for the workmen. The make of pigs can thus be brought up within a few months to more than 700 tons per week, for which a market is already assured, and even at the present unusually low price of pig-iron a profit of 15 to 20 per cent. on the whole capital may be reckoned on as soon as the new furnaces are in operation.

The purchase money for the present works and plant, with the leasehold estates, &c., is £60,000. £20,000 will be required for the erection of three new furnaces, engines, coaling ovens, and cottages, leaving £40,000 for working capital.

A contract has been entered into to make the pig-iron and put it into the company's trucks at 40s. per ton, including all royalties and all charges connected with the manufacture of the iron.

By this arrangement the company are insured a large profit on the pigs made, the cost of carriage and the small charges not incidental to the manufacture of iron being the only items to be added.

The cost for carriage into Staffordshire is 7s. 6d. per ton, exclusive of distribution from the railway to the various works. At other places it is less; but assuming 7s. 6d. as the average cost of carriage, a net profit of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton may be calculated upon, even in the present depressed state of the trade, giving upon a make of 700 tons of iron per week an annual amount of £15,000 to £20,000 for dividend upon the subscribed capital.

And it is especially to be noted that this profit will be realised on the manufacture of pig-iron only, a branch of the iron trade of the simplest character, requiring but a moderate working capital, and free from the risks and anxieties of the more advanced stages of the trade.

The peculiar feature of this undertaking is, that in consequence of the great natural advantages possessed by the Seend iron-works, iron can be smelted there to any extent at a cost which places it above all ordinary competition, and which must secure to this company a good profit so long as the manufacture of iron forms a branch of the industry of Great Britain.

Each application for shares must be accompanied with a deposit of 10s. per share upon the number of shares applied for. If no allotment be made to the applicant the deposit will be returned in full.

Application for shares in the form annexed may be made to the directors, at the offices of the company, or to the brokers of the company.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE SEEND IRON COMPANY.

April 17, 1861.—I have now carefully surveyed the tract of iron ore upon which your Seend Ironworks are situated, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the finest deposits of iron ore of its class in the kingdom. I am well acquainted with the general character of the iron ore of the collieries and green sand formations, and I have seen nothing at all approaching in importance to this, either in extent, in regularity of character, or in its capabilities of being raised and delivered to the furnaces at a low cost. In quality it is superior to the iron ore of the collieries; the green sand, to which formation it belongs, being much purer than that of the collieries, and this is a very important element, which must not be overlooked in estimating the value of this remarkable deposit. For all practical purposes its extent may be considered as unlimited, and its great thickness (in some places from 40 to 50 ft.) will enable your contractors to open single faces of work from which any quantity may be delivered to the furnaces for any possible extension of the works that may be found desirable. Its cost will, for a long period, not exceed 2s. 6d. upon the furnace bank, so that you may consider your iron ore supplies as being obtainable at the very lowest possible minimum cost. From the inspection which I have also made of the Ashton Vale, Timbury, and Fobster coal fields, which are now being opened out very largely, I am enabled to state that coke, equal in quality for iron-making purposes to the very best South Wales coke, both in purity and in its capability of carrying burden in the blast-furnace, will be procurable in a very short time to any extent, at a cost not exceeding from 14s. to 15s. per ton, delivered at the furnaces. Limestone of very good quality can be delivered at the works at 2s. per ton. The blast engine and two furnaces now erected are of the best modern construction, and well arranged, and when the waste gases are applied, as you are now upon the point of doing, for raising steam for the blast-engine, and for heating the blast, the Seend Ironworks will possess every element for the production of iron at the very lowest cost. Every facility for transit to and from is afforded by railway and canal, and the cost of wages upon the ton of iron will always be low, as from the character of the ore the expense of calcining is unnecessary, and the cost of coking is included in the price at which coals are delivered at the works. When the various arrangements for coke supplies, the application of the gases, and for the further development of the capabilities of the works, which you are now contemplating, are fully completed, pig-iron can certainly be produced at Seend at 40s. per ton.

QUALITY AND SALE OF THE IRON.—The Seend iron has now been thoroughly tested in the South Staffordshire and other markets. In the South Staffordshire districts there are scarcely any of the respectable makers of iron by whom it has not been more or less used, and in every case with satisfactory results. The superior estimation in which it is held over the iron produced from the collieries of the midland district is very marked. This establishes fully the powers of sale, and of the power of production at a minimum cost there can be no doubt. Under these circumstances, the Seend Ironworks certainly possess every element of success, and under judicious and careful management cannot fail to pay good dividends upon any amount of capital which will be economically expended in their further development.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Seend Iron Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot to me shares of £5 each in the above company, upon the terms of the prospectus; and I hereby undertake to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance of the deposit of £1 per share upon the shares allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association when required.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

Name in full,

Address in full,

Date

SOUTH GARRAS MINE, NEAR TRURO.

VERY SUPERIOR MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, at SOUTH GARRAS MINE, the following MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE 40 IN. PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILERS 22 tons (and large steam pipes), 10 ft. stroke, 30 horse power.

ONE 24 IN. DRAWING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with cage and crusher attached, and ONE BOILER 11 tons.

ONE 8 IN. ROTARY ENGINE, with ONE BOILER 5 tons.

1 capstan and shears, 1 balance bob 32 ft. long, 45 9 ft. 14 in. pumps, 15 9 ft. 13 1/2 in. ditto, 10 9 ft. 13 1/2 in. ditto, 20 fms. 8 in. pumps, with bottom complete; 2 14 in. pole cases, 11 ft. long; 4 14 in. doorpieces, 4 14 in. windbores, 2 14 in. H pieces; 4 13 in. working barrels, 12 ft. long; 1 13 in. doorpiece; 2 13 in. plunger poles, 13 ft. long, with glands to match, brass bushes; 12 fms. 2 1/2 in. pumps, brass valves and bottom complete; 400 ft. of 1 1/2 in. reds, pitch pine, equal to new; 300 fms. of 3/4 in. chain, 150 fms. of 3/4 in. capstan chain; 50 fms. of 2 in. bucket rods, best iron; 50 fms. of 1 1/2 in. ditto; 20 pairs of 7 in. rod plates, all of hammered iron; 1 cwt. of iron brackets, 4 tons of tram iron, 5 tons of staples and glands, bolts and nuts, 4 machine kibbles, 4 horse wheel kibbles, 100 fms. of iron staved ladders, 110 fms. of wood ladders, water-wheel and round baffle gear complete, 500 lots of old and new timber, 5 large cisterns, 5 tram wagons, crab bucket, horse wheel, oak axle, shaft 200 lbs. of old brass, new and old iron, buckets, prongs and joints, 6 tons of capstan rope, 2 pair of yokes, a large grindstone, 1/4 ton of old junk, screw stocks, with taps and plates from 3/4 in. to 2 in.; 1 large treble block, dressing butches and buddies, shaft rolls, pulleys, bucket joints, iron skips, pump rings, valves, smiths and miners' tools, 1 3/4 in. smiths' bellows, 1 2 1/2 in. smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, 2 vices, smiths' crane, 50 miners' chests, iron horse, 30 wood chests, cast-iron gratings, batches, knives, saw pit and flooring, carpenter's bench, knocker line, candle chest, steel, leather, rope, nails, and hemp.

Also, the whole of the account-house furniture, with an excellent miners' dial and quadrant complete.

In calling the attention of purchasers to the above machinery and materials, the auctioneer would beg to remark that a better lot was never offered for sale, the whole being nearly new.

Refreshments will be on the table at Ten o'clock, and the sale to commence at Eleven precisely.

R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

CARVANNALL MINE, GWENAP.

MR. GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at CARVANNALL MINE, early in June month, the following MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS.

ONE DRAWING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

Capstan and shears, about 200 fms. of pitwork, from 4 to 9 in., with workings, doorpieces, windbores all complete, with every other requisite for working a mine of this magnitude.

The whole will be found in complete order. Some of the materials have been delivered new within the last twelve months.

Full particulars will appear in handbills and future advertisements.

May 14, 1861. R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

EAST TAMAR MINE, BEERFERRIS, NEAR TAVISTOCK.

TO MINE AGENTS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the

mine, on Wednesday, the 12th day of June next, all that extensive and VALUABLE MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., comprising—

ONE 58 IN. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. stroke in the shaft, with 13 tons boiler, complete.

ONE 15 IN. CYLINDER WHIM ENGINE, HORIZONTAL, 5 ft. stroke, with iron cage.

ONE 14 IN. CYLINDER WHIM ENGINE, PERPENDICULAR, 4 ft. stroke, with cage.

ONE CRUSHER, complete.

ONE 60 FT. SHEARS, with pulleys and bearings.

1 8 arm capstan.

1 balance bob, 28 ft. beam, complete.

60 fms. 13 in. capstan rope.

80 fms. 6 in. chain rope.

70 fms. 12 in. 9 ft. pumps.

30 fms. 10 in. 9 ft. pumps.

1 13 in. 13 ft. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland.

1 10 in. 12 ft. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland.

1 9 in. 12 ft. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland.

1 13 in. 4 ft. doorpiece.

1 13 in. 4 ft. H piece.

1 13 in. 4 ft. 6 in. windbore.

1 10 in. 4 ft. doorpiece.

1 10 in. 4 ft. H piece.

1 10 in. 4 ft. windbore.

1 9 in. 12 ft. working barrel.

1 9 in. 11 ft. working barrel.

2 9 in. 6 ft. doorpieces.

2 9 in. 6 ft. windbores.

26 fms. 12 in. main rods, Memel timber, with strapping plates.

40 fms. 10 in. main rods, Memel timber, with strapping plates.

1 18 ft. beam angle bob, complete.

8 cisterns, with bearings complete.

150 fms. 9-16th chain.

100 fms. 3/4 chain.

30 fms. 3/4 chain.

30 fms. 1 1/2 bucket rods.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

The whole may be viewed prior to the sale, by application on the mine; and for further particulars and for catalogues, apply to the auctioneer; or to Mr. CATER, solicitor, Sutton-road, Plymouth.

Refreshments will be provided during the sale.

Dated Plymouth, May 22, 1861.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

THE RIDSDALE ESTATE, WITH MINES AND MINERALS.

MR. G. A. MIDDLEMISS, Auctioneer, WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC

AUCTION, on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1861, at the Turk's Head Inn, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at One o'clock in the afternoon, the RIDSDALE ESTATE, situated in the parish of Cornhill, near North Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, containing 18 1/2 acres, or thereabouts, including VALUABLE and EXHAUSTLESS IRON MINES, COAL BEDS, and QUARRIES, formerly in the occupation of, and worked by, the Ridsdale Iron Company; with the IRON SMELTING PLANT on the estate, consisting of blast-furnaces, engines, and blacksmiths and joiners' shops, storehouses, offices, stables, and calcining kilns, coke ovens, and other erections; together with THREE MANAGERS and FOREMEN'S HOUSES, and ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN WORKMEN'S COTTAGES (subject to the rights therein of the Duke of Northumberland).

The iron produced at Ridsdale has been proved to be of the very best quality. The following are extracts from reports, the results of experiments made by a well-known scientific gentleman in the North of England, under the direction of the late Robert Stephenson, Esq., previous to commencing the High Level Bridge at Newcastle. The mean breaking weight of 1 in. bar 3 ft. long, weight applied at the centre, was as follows:

HOT-BLAST IRON.

Scotch No. 3..... 775

Coltness, No. 3..... 789

Lancashire, No. 3..... 787

Oman, No. 3..... 906

Oman, No. 1..... 805

Ridsdale, No. 3..... 1014

Ridsdale, No. 1..... 794

Ridsdale, No. 1..... 910

Towlaw, No. 1..... 708

Ystalyfera..... 998

Thus it will appear that the Ridsdale iron was found to be superior to any other experimented upon, including fourteen of the best different makes, not only as regards the weight it would carry before breaking, but in the bend or deflection it would sustain before giving way. It was also found to be the best in mixture with other irons, improving the compound by imparting a degree of malleability, indicated by its powers of deflection. Its general appearance was such as to justify the recommendation of its extensive use in the castings required for the before-mentioned bridge.

The completion of the Border Counties Railway, and the junction with it of the Wansbeck Valley Railway, which will pass round this estate to Bellingham, will give access to extensive fields of coal most suitable for iron making, within a distance of six miles, and thus the Ridsdale iron will be enabled fully and freely to develop the vast resources of this estate.

The completion of the railways, and judicious application of capital, will do all that is necessary to make one of the most successful iron districts in England.

For further particulars and plans, apply to ROBERT MATEWSON, at the premises at Ridsdale; to the Auctioneer, John-street, Sunderland; or to Wm. J. Young, solicitor, 21, Lambton-street, Sunderland.

MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE, together with the powerful 80 horse STEAM ENGINE, PUMPS, LIFTS, PLANT, MACHINERY, and BUILDINGS.

MESSRS. MANSELL AND ELLIOTT are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, in One Lot, at Garroway's, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Wednesday, June 19, at One o'clock, by order of the mortgagees, the VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY known as the FROX ISA LEAD MINE, admirably situated in the best part of the famous lead-bearing district of Mold, Flintshire, together with the whole of the costly PLANT, MACHINERY, and BUILDINGS, including a powerful 80 horse STEAM ENGINE, PUMPS, LIFTS, &c., recently supplied, and in perfect working order.

Several shafts have been sunk, and the lode cut in the 40 and 50 fms. levels. The mine is in full work, and ore being raised, and there is a good prospect of another discovery by a slight further expenditure in the renowned flat of the district, which in the adjoining mines is now yielding so largely.

The mine is held at moderate royalties, and presents a fine opportunity for a mineral investment.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the mine; at the Black Lion Hotel, Mold; of Messrs. NOKES and CARLISLE, 8, Finch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.; of Mr. S. J. GREEN, 113, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and at the offices of Messrs. MANSELL and ELLIOTT, land agents and surveyors, 12a, Belgrave-square, S.W.; and 16, Cornhill, E.C.

THE TREACASTLE COLLIERY and the LLANHARRY IRON ORE MINE, NEAR LLANTYDRO, SOUTH WALES, and the WASTE BANK FARM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX AND BOUSFIELD beg to announce

that the SALES of the above valuable mineral estates, advertised to take place at the Mart on Friday, June 14th, ARE DEFERRED.

41, Coleman-street, London, June 8, 1861.

In Chancery.

DEAN COLLIERY—WILD v MILNE.—The SALE of the COAL MINES and COLLIERIES situated in the townships of Crompton, Thornham, and Castleton, in the county of Lancaster, known as the DEAN COLLIERY, and also of the PLANT and EFFECTS belonging thereto, and also of the FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MESSAGES and PREMISES situate at Gravel Hole and Snipe Leach, in the township of Thornham aforesaid, and at Burnside, in the township of Castleton aforesaid, advertised for sale at the Angel Inn, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, on the 5th day of June, 1861, by direction of the Master of the Rolls, POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1861.

Further advertisements will be issued.

May 30, 1861. HOLGATE AND W. AND T. ROBERTS, Solicitors, Rochdale.

The OLD ESTABLISHED GUNPOWDER MILLS, MAGAZINES, and WORKS, at EWELL, and WAREHOUSE at MORTLAKE, in SURREY; a MAGAZINE at BARKING, in ESSEX; and a MAGAZINE near CARDIFF, in WALES.

MESSRS. NASH are instructed by the proprietor to SELL, BY

AUCTION, at Garroway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, June 19, at Twelve for One, in One Lot, all that VALUABLE ESTATE, the whole freehold except about 4 acres of ewell (land tax redeemed and rectorial and vicarial tithes rent charge free), situate at Ewell, comprising the old-established and well-known GUNPOWDER MILLS, MAGAZINES, ENGINE HOUSES, COMPOSITION HOUSES, CHARCOAL HOUSES, BOILING, DUSTING, and CORNING HOUSES, WHEELWRIGHT'S SHOP, COAL SHEDS, &c., together with fixed PLANT and MACHINERY.

Also the good RESIDENCE (brick-built and tiled), conveniently arranged OUT-BUILDINGS, including stabling for 20 horses, barns, cart sheds, cattle sheds, granary, carpenter's shop, and chaise-house; a large walled-in garden, pleasure grounds and shrubbery, together with ELEVEN COTTAGES (in the occupation of the operatives employed at the works), the area of the whole estate consisting of 73a. 1a. 2p. of capital arable, grass, and wood land.

Also the UNEXPIRED TERM of the LEASE of VALUABLE PREMISES situate at Mortlake, consisting of a warehouse, with ground and upper floors, each 51 ft. by 29 ft. 6 in., and known as CLARK'S WHARF, with frontage to the River Thames, free from wharfage dues, and at the south-east corner is a stable for two horses.

Also a most desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Barking, in the county of Essex (about one mile from the Creek), containing 2a., on which is erected a GUANO-PWDER MAGAZINE, advantageously placed near the River Thames, and substantially built of brick and slated, containing two floors 50 ft. by 20 ft. each, from which extends a pier 130 ft. in length (timber built), communicating with the river, with tramway thereon and pent-house at the north end, and at the south end is a shed 10 ft. by 12, with folding doors at each side for loading and unloading into the river. There is also a cottage at some distance from the magazine, and detached out-buildings.

Also a VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY for a long term, situate at Upper Boat, in the parish of Eglwysilan, about nine miles from the important town of Cardiff, containing 20p., on which there is another gunpowder magazine (stone built and slated), fenced in by a stone wall with roadway at the north end, communicating with and having a frontage of 60 ft. to the Glamorgan Canal.

These well-known and long established mills have the great advantage of being worked entirely by water-power supplied from the river, which after working the Ewell corn-mills, runs through the estate, having two falls, one for the upper and the other for the lower mills, and from ponds on the property, and being within an easy distance

State the number of the lecture required, and enclose two stamps to prepay postage or the whole four may be had, neatly bound, 164 pages octavo, post free for six stamps.—Address, Treasurer, Royal Institute, 349, Oxford-street, London.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 0	5 1/2	..	12 3 6	4 0—Mar. 1861
340	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	50	..	33 0 0	1 10 0—Mar. 1861
300	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	4 0 0	130	..	443 5 0	2 0—Feb. 1860
2000	Bronford (lead), Carnarvon	12 10 0	25	..	14 0 0	2 0—Jan. 1860
200	Bryndford Hall (lead), Flintshire	15 0 0	95	..	269 10 0	2 0—Feb. 1861
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	3 10 0	3	..	0 19 8	0 2—Sept. 1860
2048	Carnarvon (tin), St. Just	3 10 0	3	..	9 0 0	4 0—April, 1861
300	Cefn Cwrm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	33	..	0 0 0	0 0—July, 1860
50000	Connorsree (copper, sulphur), L. L. 11	1 0 0	44s. 4ds.	..	0 0 0	0 0—May, 1861
2400	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	32 1/2	..	0 0 0	0 0—May, 1861
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	25	..	7 1/2	per cent. — Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24	..	1	per cent. — Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	27	..	8 0 0	0 0—May, 1861
667	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire	4 10 0	6	..	4 10 0	0 0—Mar. 1861
128	Cwmystwili (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	240	..	222 10 0	0 0—Mar. 1861
280	Darwent Mines (sil., lead), Durham	300 0 0	180	..	137 0 0	10 0—June, 1860
1240	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	365	370	753 0 0	7 0—May, 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	510	..	618 10 0	8 0—April, 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	100	..	82 0 0	5 0—May, 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	29	..	0 7 6	0 0—Mar. 1861
800	East Darran (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	67	..	78 10 0	1 0—April, 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	6	..	0 0 0	0 0—July, 1859
1400	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38	..	29 3 4	0 10—May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	35	..	41 8 0	0 2—June, 1860
2500	Foxdale (lead of Manb., Cardiganshire)	25 0 0	35	..	61 8 0	1 0—May, 1861
2000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	34	..	0 8 0	0 0—May, 1861
6000	Great South Wales [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	34	..	7 13 6	0 0—Feb. 1860
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	14 1/2	..	10 10 0	0 10—Mar. 1860
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	4	..	0 0 0	0 0—Mar. 1861
1024	Herodotus (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	41	..	14 10 0	2 0—June, 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 8 2	—	..	6 15 0	0 15—Feb. 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	1091 0 0	0 0—May, 1860
40	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	125	..	370 10 0	3 0—April, 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 0	9 3/4	..	16 0 0	0 0—Mar. 1861
8000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	7 10 0	164	..	4 10 0	0 0—Mar. 1861
5000	Miners Mining Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham	5 0 0	180	..	71 0 0	4 5—May, 1861
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	14 1/2	..	14 0 11	0 10—Jan. 1860
440	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0	25	..	12 15 7	1 0—Mar. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Consols	1 6 6	2 1/2	..	0 2 6	0 2—May, 1861
1366	North Rambler, Redruth	2 7 6	6 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10—Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	4 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 2—May, 1860
4000	Oreadd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1 1/2	..	0 6 6	0 0—Mar. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	8 1/2	9	35 19 6	0 0—Mar. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	40 0 0	—	..	0 0 0	0 0—Jan. 1860
200	Phonix (copper, tin), Llanfihangel	100 0 0	435	..	449 10 0	55 0—May, 1861
1772	Pobberio (tin), St. Agnes	5 0 0	5	..	6 9 6	0 15—April, 1861
1190	Providence (tin), Uney Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	42	..	59 15 0	1 0—May, 1861
16	Rhosomere (tin), Uney Lelant [S.E.]	50 0 0	—	..	1250 0 0	100 0—
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	312 1/2	315 320	346 0 0	5 0—May, 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	41	..	102 10 0	1 0—Mar. 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	132 1/2	139 1/2	354 5 0	1 0—May, 1861
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	47 1/2	..	8 15 0	1 10—Mar. 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	39	..	484 0 0	0 15—May, 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil., id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2 1/2	..	6 0 0	0 2—Jan. 1861
6000	Tinroth (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	—	..	10 8 6	0 0—Feb. 1861
6000	Tolvaad (copper), Camborne	2 10 0	1 1/2	..	0 13 0	0 0—May, 1860
672	Truro Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	14	19 1/2	7 0 0	0 10—Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	37 10 0	100	..	46 4 0	0 4—Feb. 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	21	19 21	8 15 0	1 0—Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	18 1/2	..	21 10 0	0 8—May, 1861
60	West Burton Hill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—	..	11 10 0	3 0—Oct. 1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	8 0 0	65	54 56	96 11 0	2 0—May, 1861
286	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0	62	53 55	45 0 0	1 0—May, 1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	..	0 14 0	0 2—May, 1861
400	Wh. Basset (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	375	375 385	298 0 0	10 0—Jan. 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	90 95	..	270 10 0	2 0—June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	130	105 110	929 0 0	2 0—May, 1861
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	190	180 190	89 10 0	5 0—April, 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperris	2 5 0	8	..	0 10 0	0 10—Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90	..	2400 10 0	5 0—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18	..	10 10 0	1 0—Feb. 1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uney Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	11 1/2	..	8 0 0	0 10—Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Luddett (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	35	34 38	1 4 0	0 4—Dec. 1860
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uney Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	51	47 1/2	68 0 0	1 10—May, 1861
100	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Uney Lel. [S.E.]	36 0 0	13	..	28 0 0	0 0—Jan. 1861
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Uney Lel. [S.E.]	36 0 0	13	..	53 7 6	0 10—Mar. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	..	275 13 0	5 0—May, 1861
8000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	64	..	41 17 6	2 12—Mar. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10—Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Flintshire [S.E.]	3 17 1	2	1 1/2	29 3 0	0 2—April, 1859
1624	Balshewen (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12	..	12 5 0	0 0—April, 1856
1200	Brightwell & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3 1/2	..	8 0 0	0 0—April, 1856
2500	Central Miners (lead) [L. £2]	0 15 0	5 1/2	..	0 4 0	0 4—Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perthshire	2 3 2	23s.	21s.	0 13 0	0 1—Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	12	..	3 5 0	0 0—Dec. 1857
386	Conduwallow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	85	..	85 0 0	2 0—June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	100	..	2 10 0	2 10—Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 16 3	6	..	0 10 0	0 2—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guisay	37 14 0	12	..	18 7 6	1 10—Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Chiswick	2 1 0	1 1/2	..	0 13 6	0 2—Sept. 1857
2648	East Falmouth (id.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 10 0	2 1/2	..	298 0 0	10 0—Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	400	..	805 0 0	2 10—Aug. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	11 17 6	6	..	0 5 0	0 0—Jan. 1854
6000	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., id.)	4 0 0	6 1/2	..	1 0 8	0 3—June, 1853
486	Granbler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	47 10 0	17	14 16	23 0 0	1 0—July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	221 10 0	7 10—Feb. 1857
200	Harward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0	31	..	3 0 0	1 0—July, 1857
8000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 15 6	2 1/2	..	2 16 0	0 2—Nov. 1858
8000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 3 6	1 1/2	..	0 6 0	0 2—Feb. 1860
200	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200	..	1490 0 0	80 0—June, 1857
470	Newlands Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35	..	56 0 0	0 0—June, 1857
8000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	2 2 6	1 1/2	..	0 5 0	0 2—June, 1859
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	16 0 0	20	20 21	187 0 0	4 0—Sept. 1853
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	11 8 10	3 1/2	..	2 10 0	0 10—Oct. 1859
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinnar	18 4 4	24	22 1/2	33 10 0	1 0—Sept. 1860
13000	Southern Con. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	7s.	7s.	0 10 0	0 6—July, 1857
128	South Crinis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	..	60 0 0	0 20—June, 1855
30000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	3 1/2	..	0 8 6	0 1—Feb. 1858
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	50 0 0	35	..	80 5 0	2 10—April, 1860
30000	Value of Towy (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	14 15 0	3 1/2	..	33 1 0	0 10—April, 1857
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	14 15 0	3 1/2	..	33 1 0	0 10—April, 1857
240	Wheal Rill (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16	..	4 0 0	1 0—Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6	2 1/2	..	0 5 0	0 0—Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	1 4 0	4	..	1 12 0	0 7—Nov. 1859
8000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 12 6	1	..	0 18 6	0 2—July, 1860
400	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7	..	31 0 0	1 0—Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 13 0	7 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10—May, 1860
396	Wheal Senny (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	67 1/2	65 70	181 10 0	1 10—Dec. 1859
1640	Wh. Trelawny (sil., id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	17	14 1/2	45 15 0	1 0—Jan. 1860
1024	Wheal Trelawny (tin, cop.), Liskeard	12 0 0	5	..	10 0 0	0 7—Jan. 1860
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ives	3 1 6	3 1/2	..	2 12 6	0 2—Dec. 1857

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	132	..	260 0 0	5 0—Feb. 1861
12000	Cobre (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	39 41	..	98 19 0	2 0—Jan. 1861
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	..	6 8 0	0 5—Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	7 1/2	per cent. — Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3 1/2	..	1 2 6	0 5—Feb. 1860
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	30 0 0	25	..	17 5 0	0 15—Jan. 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 6 0	0 0—Dec. 1860
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 2 10	0 8—Mar. 1861
10000	Lustanion (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	..	0 17 3	0 2—Aug. 1860
108815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 9 6	0 1—July, 1859
10000	Port Phillip (gold), Victoria [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	..	4 5 0	0 1—Jan. 1860
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil	36 0 0	34 1/2	35 1/2	40 15 0	2 0—Dec. 1860
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 2—June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quanganen (tin), [L. £5]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0	0 15—Nov. 1853
10000	Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 0 0	3 1/2	..	15	per cent. — May, 1859
10000	Pontigbaud (sil., lead), France [S.E.]	4 0 0	5	..	1 0 0	1 0—June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 16 6	0 4—Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 1/2	—	Sept. 1855
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	3 1/2	—	Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8 1/2	—	Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consoles (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	3/4	—	Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8 1/2	—	Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	3/4	—	Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	3/4	—	April, 1861
50000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1 1/2	—	July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	6 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
26500	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3	2 1/2 3	Fully paid.
8000	Great Northern Copper, South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully paid.
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £3]	0 10 0	3/4	—	June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 7 6	3/4	—	Mar. 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	3/4	—	Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1	—	Nov. 1855
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 12 6	3/4	—	June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	1 1/2	—	April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	3/4	—	Nov. 1855
16000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	8 0 0	—	—	May, 1860
60000	St. John's United, Newfoundland [L. £1]	2 0 0	1 1/2	—	May, 1860
2000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Aoste, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	—	Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	2 1/2	—	Oct. 1859
13000	Wheat Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	2 10 0	2 1/2	—	Nov. 1860
25435	Whim Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.	—	Fully paid.
90000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully paid.